"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, warmer Monday, rain by night; Tuesday rain or snow, colder; south to southwest gales, becoming northwest.
For full weather report see page 19

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,170. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NEW HAVEN JURY FREES 6 ACCUSED; DISAGREES AS TO 5

After Deliberating 50 Hours They Stand Eight to Four for Acquittal of All.

HAND IN DIVIDED VERDICT

Barney, Brewster, Heminway, McHarg, Taft, and Robertson, Inactive Directors, Acquitted.

SPLIT ON JOY LINE EVIDENCE

Rockefeller, Brooker, Ledyard, Pratt, and Robbins May Face New Trials.

GOVERNMENT IS PLEASED

Attorney General Feels Verdict Shows Criminal Part of Sherman Law Is Not Dead Letter.

Six of the eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company were acquitted yesterday, in the Federal District Court, of having conspired to break the Sherman law. Concerning the other five, the jury, after having been out fifty hours, disagreed. R. L. Batts, chief counsel for the Government, said these five men would assuredly be brought to trial again, but not immediately.

The five whose innocence was not established were:

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER.
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD.
CHARLES F. BROOKER.
CHARLES M. PRATT.
EDWARD D. ROBBINS.

The six who were acquitted were:

FREDERICK F. BREWSTER.
D. NEWTON BARNEY.
ROBERT W. TAFT.
JAMES S. HEMINGWAY.
A. HEATON ROBERTSON.
HENRY K. McHARG.

William Rockefeller, who served as Director of the New Haven from 1890 to 1914, and Charles F. Brooker, who served from 1898 to 1914, were those of the eleven on trial who had had the longest term on the board and were identified with the railroad company during practically the entire time of the alleged conspiracy. Mr. Ledyard, although his service has been only from 1907 to 1913, and Mr. Pratt, who was on the board between 1908 and 1913, were prominently connected with the acquisition of the Boston & Maine, while Edward D. Robbins was the special counsel and then the general counsel of the New Haven for a number of years, although he served as a Director only for a few months in 1908 and 1909.

Six Were Not Active.

Of the six who are acquitted, four, D. Newton Barney, Frederick F. Brewster, James S. Hemingway, and A. Heaton Robertson, were from Connecticut and had been elected to the board mainly because the charter of the New Haven requires that a majority of its Directorate should be residents of that State. They are substantial men of influence in Connecticut, but they did not take a prominent part in the direction of the New Haven, and were scarcely mentioned in the trial except as having been present at Directors' meetings.

So also Robert W. Taft of Providence, R. I., and Henry K. McHarg of Brooklyn had had little to do with guiding the destinies of the company, as far as the evidence brought out, and it would not have astonished any one if Judge Hunt, when separate pleas to dismiss were made on behalf of the defendants at the close of the Government's case, had decided to rule that no case had been made out against any of these six.

As it was, the jury drew the line between the defendants at the direct suggestion of the court. They came into court at 11:30 o'clock, and informed Judge Hunt that it was impossible for them to arrive at a unanimous verdict, and he then, after urging them very carefully to reconsider their individual standpoints, rather than see a trial on which about $800,000 and three months had been spent, reminded the jurors that they were at liberty, if they choose, to distinguish between the defendants.

Nine Defendants in Court.

The jurors were brought down from the Hotel Knickerockerr, where they had spent the second night of their deliberations, in a motor bus, at 9 o'clock. They went directly to their consultation room and nothing was heard of them for two and a half hours. Meanwhile the defendants gathered, and all put in an appearance except Mr. Rockefeller, who has been ill for the last ten days, and Mr. McHarg, the least regular of all the defendants in the court room. Practically all the counsel engaged in the case were also on hand and Robert Bacon, the ex-Ambassador, looked in to see how the case was going forward.

About 11 o'clock word was sent to the Judge that the jury was convinced that it could not come to an agreement and requested that it might be discharged. He decided to summon them to court, and about 11:30 o'clock they filed in, looking a weary, washed-out lot. Several of them were unshaven, the strain of the debate had evidently told on others, and the fact that they had been away for two nights from homes was apparent in their general attire. As soon as they took their places in the box, Judge Hunt said:

"I do not want to know, gentlemen, how you stand. But I should like to know in a general way if you have any particular difficulty or any point of evidence, or any particular doubt as to the provisions of the law that I can assist you in."

"I think we understand everything thoroughly, your Honor," replied

Continued on Page 4.

FIVE DEAD IN DU PONT POWDER EXPLOSION FOLLOWING FIRE IN CARNEY'S POINT PLANT

Crash Rocks Philadelphia 25 Miles Away — Wild Rumors of Disaster Due to Plotters and Several Arrests Denied by County Official.

By Long Distance Telephone to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, Jan. 10, 3:30 A. M.—This city was shaken shortly before 1 o'clock this morning by a terrific concussion accompanied by a deafening explosion when, five miles away, in Carney's Point, N. J., Plant No. 1 of the du Pont Powder Company works was blown to pieces. Five men were killed, and many more were injured.

The force of the explosion was so great that persons were aroused from sleep, and it is thought the explosion must have been in the Brandywine plant close by the city. Philadelphia, twenty-five miles away, was shaken. Those who ran into the street saw a vivid haze in the sky over the Carney's Point plant, however, and at once messages were received from there telling of the accident. Then the wire connection was interrupted and no other word came from the town.

Rumors sped through this city at once that war plotters had dynamited the plant and that the dead numbered dozens. There were stories that men had been found with dynamite in their possession and that three of the band had been arrested.

At 3 o'clock this morning, however, officials of the du Pont company got into telephone communication with Deputy Coroner Corton of Salem County, N. J., at his home in Penn's Grove, close by the plant. This communication was obtained by way of Camden. Mr. Corton was asked if any plotters had been arrested and if there were reason to believe the plant had been dynamited.

He replied that he had been aroused by the roar of the explosion, and had jumped into his automobile, riding to Carney's Point at full speed. He learned then that the explosion had been a double one in reality and that it had followed a fire which had started in No. 1 plant about six minutes before the first of the gun cotton, with which the plant was stored, went off.

He had heard no talk of plots in Carney's Point, he said, and to his knowledge no one had been seen with bombs, and no one had been arrested. He was certain that the explosions had been accidental. The fire had been discovered and men were at work on it when the first blast came. It was followed almost immediately by the second. Had not the fire given warning, many more men would have been killed, as they had been at work in the mill.

The injured were conveyed in automobiles and later by special train to the Cooper Hospital in Camden, twenty-one miles away, while every doctor in Penn's Grove and Carney's Point hurried to the plant, establishing a sort of field hospital just beyond the danger line of the fire.

How the blaze started has not been determined, according to Mr. Corton, but an investigation has already been begun by local officials of the powder company. There have been many explosions in the Carney's Point plant since the war began, and a special guard has been on duty for a long time. It has been difficult for one not having business there to get anywhere near the plant.

The ferryboat Long Beach, which plies between the New Jersey shore and this town, had left her slip about ten minutes before the explosion came, and was in the river. The concussion was so great that it smashed windows in the boat and sent it tumbling about in the river as though it had been overtaken by a tidal wave. Passengers aboard imagined what had happened and hurried through this city spreading the news.

Officials of the du Pont company, which has its headquarters here, were greatly exercised over the failure of the telephone connections, and early this morning Major Sylvester, former head of the police of Washington, D. C., and now in command of the secret police of the powder company, called his men together prepared to go to Carney's Point in a special boat if no word were received from there. The connection with Deputy Coroner Corton saved them this trip.

No idea of the damage could be obtained here this morning. The loss would be heavy, it was said, if it proved that the whole of Plant No. 1 had been destroyed, with the quantities of gun-cotton stored there.

'T. R. OR HUGHES,' BULL MOOSE SLOGAN

Delegation Escorting G. W. Perkins Starts for Chicago Gathering.

WANT JUNE 7 CONVENTION

Believe That Will Force Republicans to Nominate Man Progressives Can Support.

A large delegation of New York Bull Moose, headed by George W. Perkins, left for Chicago yesterday afternoon on the Twentieth Century Limited to attend the meeting of the Progressive National Committee tomorrow. All in the delegation wanted June 7, the date set for the opening session of the Progressive National convention, chosen as the date for the Progressive convention. They had the sanction of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for this plan and said that Colonel Roosevelt was the "original simultaneous convention man."

The New York Progressives are out to bring about a combination of forces to beat President Wilson. With the Roosevelt backing for the June 7 date they have no doubt that they will succeed in overcoming any opposition that may develop in Chicago. One or two suggested yesterday that June 9 might be selected, as that would start the Progressive convention on its way at about the time the Republican convention began to take up nominations. But the majority said they felt it was best to begin on the same date the Republicans did.

Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Charles E. Hughes were mentioned as acceptable to the Progressive as the Presidential nominee of the Republicans. In fact "Roosevelt or Hughes" seems to have been adopted as a sort of slogan.

In the delegation that went from New York were George W. Perkins, National Committeeman and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the party; Henry L. Stoddard, William H. Childs, and Robert H. Elder of Brooklyn; Elon H. Hooker, Bainbridge Colby, last Progressive candidate for United States Senate; William H. Hotchkiss, Walter Johnson, State Chairman; Mark Sullivan and Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse. With the party also were Dr. H. Nelson Jackson, National Committeeman from Vermont, and John McGrath, Secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, who will act as Secretary of the National Committee in the absence of O. K. Davis, who is in China.

Mr. Hotchkiss was one of those who said he felt that June 7 was the best date and Chicago the best place for the Progressive National Convention.

"I think all of us favor such a plan," he said. "I haven't the slightest doubt that it will be followed out when the National Committee comes to make its decision."

Mr. Hotchkiss did not deny that the Progressives hoped by the simultaneous convention to force the Republicans to nominate a man the Progressives could support.

Mr. Perkins, Mr. McGrath, and Dr. Jackson are the only members of the party who will take an official part in the proceedings before the National Committee. The others are going to Chicago to "whoop things up" and set the ball rolling for the Progressive campaign.

"This meeting is going to be one of the biggest and most important National Committee meetings you have ever

Continued on Page 5.

PRE-EMINENTLY THE FLORIDA ROUTE
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
"N. Y. & Florida Special," 2:12 P. M. 3 other All Steel Ltd. Trains Daily. 1199 B'way.—Advt.

BRACKETT TAKES UP THE FIGHT FOR RILEY

Saratoga ex-Senator, a Barnes Ally and Republican Leader, to Attack Whitman Charges.

HIT AT PRESIDENTIAL HOPES

Superintendent Ridicules Governor and Asks: "How Could I Know Osborne's Witnesses?"

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Whitman-Riley-Osborne imbroglio took on a new political tinge tonight, when Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley announced that at his hearing before the Governor on Tuesday he would have as counsel former Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, an old-line Republican and a political ally of William Barnes, who is not a political friend of the Governor. The vision of a Democratic office holder being defended before a Republican Governor by one of the State's biggest Republicans has aroused no little interest at the capital.

Brackett has been a power in Republican politics for many years. He was the mouthpiece of the "Old Guard" in the recent constitutional convention in opposition to the proposals of the Republican faction headed by Elihu Root.

When Whitman was a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1914 it was Brackett who lined up Saratoga Republicans behind Harvey D. Hinman. Brackett was counsel for William Barnes, then State Republican Chairman, when, in 1910, a special Senate committee investigated conditions in Albany County, Barnes's bailiwick. He was also counsel for the Assembly managers when they brought impeachment proceedings against Governor William Sulzer.

Governor Whitman, when informed that Riley had retained Brackett, said he had no comment to make.

"Purely Professional," Says Riley.

Supt. Riley announced that Brackett had been retained merely in his professional capacity, but political seers attach no small importance to the circumstances that a Democratic office holder on good terms with the best lawyers in the Democratic Party went afield to get a big Republican, who has not always got on well with Governor Whitman.

Riley spent all day in his office in the Capitol preparing his defense. Brackett will come to Albany in the morning.

As Riley sees it, the Governor charges, first, that he attempted to break up the reform administration at Sing Sing by drafting from Sing Sing convicts to be sent to Dannemora whom Warden Kirchwey thought should not be transferred. This, the Governor alleges, was in violation of a "gentleman's agreement" he had with Riley. In the second place, Riley holds that the Governor charges him with intimidation of witnesses who might be called by Warden Osborne in his trial on charges of malfeasance in office and personal immorality.

Riley's answer, so far as he has prepared it, sets forth, in the first place, that he did not try to break up Kirchwey's reform administration at Sing Sing by the draft of convicts, because the list was prepared before Kirchwey took office; that he got from Kirchwey a list of the officers of the Mutual Welfare League, and thereafter eliminated the seven officers from his draft list, and that he stood ready to eliminate any one else the Warden wanted to keep.

Continued on Page 4.

LUSITANIA CASE NOW HINGES ON WORD OF APOLOGY

Washington Expects the Whole Controversy with Germany to be Ended This Week.

FRAMING A DISAVOWAL

Task Now Is to Phrase Agreement So It Will Not Further Inflame German Public.

BRITISH PROBLEM NEXT

Lansing to Resume Exchanges with England in the Interest of Neutral Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A final agreement between Germany and the United States over the previously unsettled points of difference in the Lusitania case is expected to be reached this week. The case has virtually been settled in confidential discussions between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and all that remains to be done to make a complete agreement is to find language mutually satisfactory to the two Governments, in which to phrase the terms of settlement.

The basis of the agreement will be the payment of an indemnity and a statement equivalent to a disavowal of the attack on the Lusitania, although there probably will be no flat disavowal. It is understood to be the purpose of Germany to meet the desires of the American Government without unduly arousing the feelings of the German people. It is understood also that at the time that Count von Bernstorff received the instructions regarding Germany's policy with respect to submarine warfare in the Mediterranean, he also received instructions from his Government, based on his reports of the progress of his informal discussions with Secretary Lansing for the settlement of the Lusitania matter.

An adjustment of the Lusitania case will leave no phase of the submarine controversy unsettled in principle, and, unless there is some unexpected development in the situation, the only doubtful element in the situation will be the Persia case.

Persia Evidence Lacking.

To date the United States Government has not been able to gain evidence that the Persia was sunk by a submarine. Whatever the inferences and presumptions may be, the proof is lacking, and without proof it is contended that no protest can be made. At any time some German or Austrian submarine commander may report that he attacked the Persia. In that event the United States will be notified and, under the guarantee just given by Germany and Austria, it is expected that the attack, when thus reported, will be repudiated and the commander punished if the attack was made in violation of the pledge.

The dangerous aspects of the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was destroyed by a German auxiliary cruiser, have now passed. The last of the German notes on the Frye case, the text of which was made public yesterday, is known to be wholly satisfactory to the United States, because it grants all the essentials for which the State Department has contended. The only differences remaining in the Frye case are over precedure in adjusting the damages and the manner in which the question of treaty interpretation is to be arbitrated. These are considered mere matters of detail that can readily be arranged.

With the Lusitania case on the verge of settlement, the Frye case adjusted except as to detail, the Ancona matter arranged satisfactorily, and the Persia case no longer threatening complications and a definite set of assurances given by Germany in regard to the rules to be observed in the conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean, the prospect for a thoroughly satisfactory settlement of the entire submarine controversy is officially considered more favorable than in months.

British Problems Next.

The week is expected to clear the entire situation, and the United States will again concentrate its attention on the diplomatic controversy with Great Britain over interferences with commerce. The protest sent to England against interferences with American mails to and from neutral ports in Europe is a step in the direction of endeavoring to obtain as satisfactory a solution of the points at issue as that with the Central Powers over submarine warfare.

Secretary Lansing will resume the task of drafting a note to be addressed to all of the belligerent powers in Europe dealing with the question of contraband. When the war began there were certain recognized lists of absolute and conditional contraband, as well as a list of articles deemed not liable to be treated as contraband. All of the changes made in these lists, by excision, transfer, and addition, have been carefully considered by experts in the State Department, and with respect to them the United States Government contemplates taking a definite position not only in behalf of its own trade, but that of other neutral nations.

Champion Neutral Rights.

In the diplomatic exchanges with Great Britain, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing feel, just as they did in the controversy with Germany, that it is their duty to champion the neutral rights which belong to and directly affect all nations not now engaged in the war. It is in this spirit that a determined effort will be made to obtain from Great Britain and her allies a recognition of those rights.

"This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights," said the last note to Great Britain, "which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it devotes its energies, exercising always

Continued on Page 3.

ALLIES ABANDON ALL OF GALLIPOLI, ESCAPING FROM TURKS WITHOUT LOSS; MINE SINKS BATTLESHIP EDWARD VII.

WARSHIP'S CREW ALL SAVED

Only Two Men Wounded as Giant British Craft Is Abandoned.

SCENE OF DISASTER SECRET

Admiralty Gives Out Mere Bulletin of Accident, Withholding the Details.

COST OF VESSEL $8,000,000

Keel Plate Laid by King Edward and Queen Mary Was Sponsor at Launching.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 10.—The British public received another severe shock from the announcement last night of the loss of the battleship King Edward VII., which has been blown up by a mine.

The brief official statement on this subject does not reveal the scene of the disaster. It reads:

"H. M. S. King Edward VII. has struck a mine. Owing to the heavy sea she had to be abandoned and sank shortly afterwards. The ship's company was taken off without any loss of life. Only two men were injured."

The King Edward VII. represented an investment of nearly £1,600,000 ($8,000,000), and was one of the finest of the last class of predreadnoughts, corresponding in general to the American ships of the New Jersey and Nebraska type. She was only slightly older than the Natal, which was sunk by an internal explosion about a week ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 10.—Naval critics speak of the sinking of the King Edward VII. as a serious loss because, although she was nearly eleven years old, she was a valuable unit. She and her seven sister ships constituted a swift, powerful and homogeneous squadron."

She is the eighth battleship lost in the war, not one of which was destroyed in action. She also was the heaviest vessel lost, her displacement being 16,350 tons, against the Blücher's 15,500 tons.

There is much satisfaction over the fact that the officers and crew, numbering more than 800, were saved, in spite of the rough weather and heavy seas, attesting the discipline and resource of those aboard. The naval critics point out that, notwithstanding the British naval losses to date, the grand fleet is actually and relatively stronger than it was when hostilities opened.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Chatham says that a trainload of men from the sunken battleship King Edward VII. arrived there Sunday afternoon, and were taken direct to the naval barracks.

The King Edward VII. was a barbette battleship of 16,350 tons displacement laid down on March 8, 1902, at Portsmouth Dockyard, when King Edward laid the first plate. She was launched on July 23 of the following year, the Princess of Wales, now Queen Mary, acting as sponsor.

The King Edward VII. was one of a class which included the New Zealand, Commonwealth, Dominion and Hindustan which were designed by the late Sir William H. White, formerly director of Naval Construction and later with the firm of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

The day the building of the King Edward VII. was started was notable in the annals of British shipbuilding. Five minutes before the first plate was laid Queen Alexandra had named the battleship Queen before that vessel was launched from the same slip and blocks.

The King Edward VII. was 425 feet long, with a 78-foot beam. She was equipped with two triple-expansion vertical engines of 18,000 horse power, and made nineteen knots on her trial trip. She was armed with four 12-inch, four 9.2-inch and ten 6-inch guns in her main battery. She had a number of quick-firing guns of various calibres and Maxim guns and four torpedo tubes submerged. She carried 800 officers and men. The King Edward VII. was built under the direction of Rear Admiral W. H. Henderson and J. Black, Chief Constructor for the Admiralty. About 6,100 tons of material was used in her construction, including 675 tons of armor.

Naval Losses of the War.

The losses of British naval vessels to date are as follows:

BATTLESHIPS.

Date.	Name.	Tonnage.
Oct. 29	Audacious	24,000
Nov. 25	Bulwark	15,000
Jan. 1	Formidable	15,000
March 18	Irresistible	15,000
March 18	Ocean	12,950
May 12	Goliath	12,950
May 25	Triumph	11,800
May 27	Majestic	14,900
Dec. 30	Natal	13,660
Jan. 9	King Edw'd VII.	16,350

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Sept. 22	Aboukir	12,000
Sept. 22	Cressy	12,000
Sept. 22	Hogue	12,000

CRUISERS.

Oct. 15	Hawke	7,350
Nov. 1	Good Hope	14,100
Nov. 1	Monmouth	9,800

LIGHT CRUISERS.

Aug. 6	Amphion	3,360
Sept. 5	Pathfinder	2,940
Sept. 20	Pegasus	2,135
Oct. 31	Hermes	5,600

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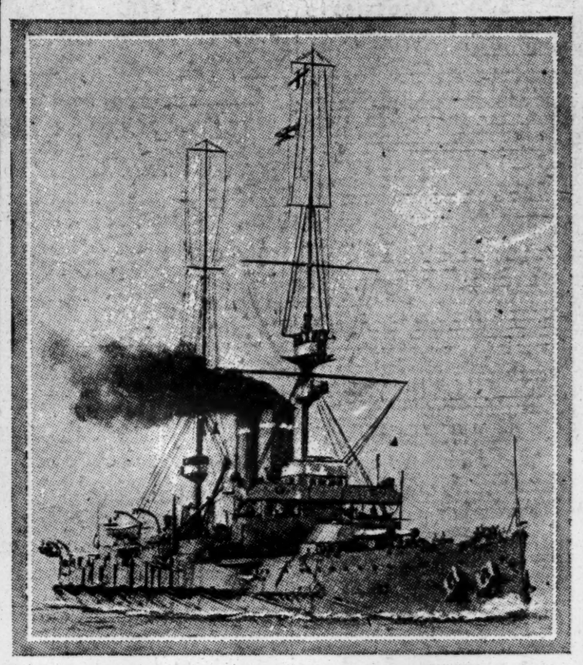
FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT.
Est. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte.—Advt.



The King Edward VII. Sunk By a Mine

FRENCH LOSE 1,103 IN VOSGES DEFEAT

Germans Also Capture Fifteen Machine Guns in Trenches at Hirzstein.

ARTILLERY DUELS AT YPRES

British Guns Also Active in Artois—French Explode an Argonne Munitions Depot.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The French troops have withdrawn from the summit of Hirzstein, south of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. This admission is made in the communication issued by the War Office tonight. The withdrawal was due to the capture by the Germans of a hill north of Hirzstein, which cost the French, according to the Berlin report, more than 1,000 men and fifteen machine guns. The text of the French statement is as follows:

In Belgium our artillery fire surprised two groups of enemy infantry to the east of Lombaertzyde, and dispersed them.

In Champagne a German mine was exploded to the south of the Butte du Mesnil. An engagement with grenades was fought around the excavation, of which we remained masters.

A bombardment of our lines between St. Hilaire le Grand and Ville sur Tourbe, was met with an effective counter-shelling by our artillery. The enemy, despite preparations for an attack noted by our observers, were not able to set out from their trenches.

In the Argonne, our trench guns exploded a munitions dépôt in the enemy lines at La Fille Morte.

In the Vosges we carried out on Stocka [?], north of Metzeral, an effective bombardment. The Germans who had evacuated the village were taken under the fire of our 75's. To the northwest of Münster, near Stossweier, we caused several fires in the German works.

To the south of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, after a series of fruitless attacks, followed by a violent bombardment, the Germans succeeded in taking possession of a little neck of land situated to the north of the summit of Hirzstein. Under these conditions our troops occupying that summit withdrew. It has been established by reports received that our barrier firing, which was very accurate, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. The artillery struggle continues.

The French afternoon report says:

In Artois, during the night, our batteries directed an effective fire on the German trenches west of Blairville.

In the Champagne we bombarded communication trenches of the enemy to the southwest of the Butte du Mesnil, where movements of troops were reported.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

There was some activity south of Armentières last night. The enemy made use of heavy rifle, machine gun, and artillery fire.

Today there has been rather more artillery activity than usual opposite Hulluch. Our bombardment south of Frelinghien caused a serious fire in the enemy's lines. The artillery on both sides has been active about Ypres.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The War Office announced today that near Hirzstein, south of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf the Germans yesterday completed their reconquest of the trenches which on Dec. 21 fell into the

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS WIN STRIPA RIVER

Drive Teutons Across It and Also Hold Czartorysk Against All Attacks.

TAKE TRENCH UPON TRENCH

Blow Planned in Secret, but Teutons Learned of It and Rushed Aid from Balkans.

LONDON, Monday, July 10. — The Times's Petrograd correspondent, who is visiting Russian Headquarters, says he learns that the Russian blow in Galicia and Bessarabia was planned with great secrecy as a strategic means for helping the Entente Allies in the Bankans, and that, as in previous movements of the same kind, the Germans got wind of it and began immediately to withdraw their troops from the Danube.

"The recent conference in Sofia, in which Field Marshal von Mackensen urged the Bulgarians to continue their march on Saloniki," says the correspondent, "should be interpreted in the light of this withdrawal. The Germans were doubtful whether the Bulgars would pursue the adventure once von Mackensen's troops were gone, but they were obliged to withdraw them, as the Russian offensive could not be gainsaid."

The correspondent pays tribute to the remarkable recuperative power the Russians have displayed "in the formation of the magnificent forces now assembled along the Austro-German front." They are, he says, well supplied with ammunition, "in contrast to the position a year ago, when we were reduced to one shell per day per gun."

It would be premature, the correspondent adds, to draw hard-and-fast conclusions on the result of the present movement, and many a feint and parry is likely to be witnessed before Generals Ivanoff and von Mackensen and Archduke Joseph Ferdinand come to decisive blows.

A slight frost, the correspondent concludes, has improved the roads without stopping intrenching operations, and the Russians are capturing line after line of Teutonic trenches.

"The Austrian General Pflanzer's forces fought under terrible conditions in the neighborhood of Buczacz, (East Galicia,") he continues. "The sudden thaw after the cold snap filled the trenches with water, and only the splendid qualities of the German soldiers saved the situation, in the face of the unexampled difficulties."

The correspondent, and also The Times Balkan correspondent, dwelt on the importance of the town of Sadagora, which the Russians are now approaching, and which lies a few miles northeast of Czernowitz, as it is the junction of roads radiating in five directions. The population of the whole district has taken refuge in Czernowitz, which is full of Austrian wounded.

The correspondents say the town is strongly fortified, but that it is not expected to hold out long, as provisions are becoming scarce.

The steady progress of the offensive in Galicia and the firm hold the Czar's forces retain on the positions they have gained further to the north in their advance along the railroad from Serny toward the important junction of Kovel are indicated in the official bulletin of the operations, issued by the War Office in Petrograd last night, which says:

From Riga to the Pripet there has been no change.

South of the Pripet the enemy attempted anew to take Czartorysk, but was twice repulsed, with considerable losses.

In Galicia, in the region of the middle Stripa, we finally drove the enemy

Continued on Page 2.

ONLY ONE HURT IN RETREAT

All Artillery Saved Except 17 Old Guns—These Reported Destroyed.

TURKS TALK OF BIG LOSSES

Great Relief Expressed by London Press at Success of Perilous Retirement.

CAMPAIGN COSTLY FAILURE

Casualties and Sick Estimated at 200,000, While Five Battleships Were Sunk.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 10.—The remaining positions held by the Allies on Gallipoli Peninsula have now been abandoned, with the wounding of only one man among the British and French, according to a British official statement issued last night.

A semi-official report from Constantinople, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, claims "the capture by the Turks of a great enemy camp and nine guns, and the sinking of an enemy vessel with troops near Sedd-el-Bahr."

The British official communication follows:

General Sir Charles Monro reports the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out.

All the guns and howitzers were got away, with the exception of seventeen wornout guns, which were blown up by us before leaving.

Our casualties amounted to one-member of the British rank and file wounded.

There were no casualties among the French.

General Monro states that the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies, and invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral de Robeck of the Royal Navy.

News of the final evacuation of the peninsula has been expected for several days by the keener observers of the Near Eastern campaign, for the retirement of the troops from Anzac and Suvla Bay three weeks ago left no strategic advantage to the retention of the tip of the peninsula. Nevertheless, the news will be received with a pang of regret by the people of the British Isles, as well as the colonies.

However, the London morning papers comment with satisfaction and relief on the success of the operation of withdrawal. They consider, despite General Monro's generous tribute to Generals Birdwood and Davies, that credit for the remarkable double retirement should be attributed to General Monro himself. The Times says editorially:

"Twice within a few weeks General Monro has managed to remove his men and guns under the eyes of the Turks and their German officers. We doubt if a precedent for such an achievement can be found in the annals of war.

"The extraordinary freedom from casualties at Helles is explainable to some extent by the fact that, unlike Anzac and Suvla, it gave us one beach sheltered from the enemy's fire. But neither operation would have been possible with any but the boldest and steadiest troops. The Government may be congratulated on their prompt decision on the complete evacuation of the peninsula."

As regards the wisdom of the movement, The Daily Chronicle says:

"The evacuation of Suvla meant the renunciation of any offensive on the peninsula. That being so, the abandonment of Cape Helles is no longer a loss. It is a difficult and costly area to hold, for every spot in it is within range of the enemy's artillery, and could be shelled not only from the front, but across the strait from the forts on the Asiatic shore. Its occupation conferred on us no power of blocking the strait which we cannot still exercise through our occupation of Imbros and Tenedos, and it is not too much to say that the only motive left for holding it was the difficulty of getting the men off. Now this has been overcome there is ground for heartfelt satisfaction."

Say Allies' Losses Were Great.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—The British, as a result of a violent battle, have completely evacuated Sedd-el-Bahr, with great losses, says a dispatch from Constantinople. Not a single man remained behind.

The dispatch adds that newspaper reports from the Dardanelles say the Turkish troops have completely driven the French and British from Sedd-el-Bahr and that the Gallipoli Peninsula "is now clear of the enemy."

TURKS HAD BEEN CLOSING IN.

Official Report Tells of Heavy Shelling of Anglo-French Positions.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 10.—Renewed activity of various kinds noted by the Turkish official communications in the past few days has presumably been in the nature of preparations for the final act of the Dardanelles tragedy. The statement issued at Constantinople last

night, covering the period from Thursday to Saturday, records increasing effectiveness of the reinforced Turkish batteries, which have been drawing in and concentrating on the Allies' remaining positions. The statement says:

On the Dardenelles front Thursday night there was rather brisk bomb fighting on our right and left wing. On Friday our artillery for some hours at intervals violently shelled hostile trenches opposite our right wing, causing heavy damage. In the centre our artillery and our bombs destroyed some hostile trenches and bomb and mortar positions. On our left wing there was a feeble artillery duel. Two cruisers, a monitor and four torpedo craft assisted the enemy's land batteries.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon our shells caused an outbreak of fire in the enemy's camp near Teke Burnu.

On the night of Thursday our batteries in the narrows effectively shelled the enemy's camp near Sedd-el-Bahr, and on Friday the enemy's batteries in the region of Teke Burnu. The enemy's Sedd-el-Bahr batteries and a cruiser and a monitor anchored near Teke Burnu replied unsuccessfully. On Saturday our Anatolian batteries effectively shelled the harbords at Sedd-el-Bahr and Teke Burnu.

A group of hostile troops is in the valleys near Kere Vizzere and Mortoliman.

HISTORY OF OPERATIONS.

What Success Would Have Meant—Causes of Failure.

The first announcement of a partial evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula by 100,000 troops was made by the War Office in London on Dec. 20 in a brief statement which read:

"All the troops at Suvla and Anzac, together with their guns and stores, have been successfully transferred with insignificant casualties to another sphere of operation."

A later bulletin the same day announced that the Sedd-el-Bahr positions would be held. This read:

"Further details of the evacuation of the Anzac and Suvla zones have been received. Without the Turks' being aware of the movement, a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli Peninsula, although in the closest of contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out."

The evacuation was carried out under the direction of General Sir Charles Munro, the Commander in Chief of the forces in the Dardanelles.

On Dec. 24 Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the total losses at the Dardanelles up to Dec. 11 were 114,355 of all ranks. This included 1,667 officers and 10,548 men killed, 3,028 officers and 72,781 men wounded, and 350 officers and 2,518 men missing. The greatest loss in one day was 12,000 officers and men in the attack of Chunik Bair. Men stricken with sickness probably brought the total of losses up to 200,000. In addition six battleships were sunk. They were the Majestic, the Triumph, the Ocean, the Goliath, and the Irresistible, British, and the Bouvet, French. Two submarines also were lost—the British E-15 and the French Turquise, and many vessels were damaged.

Campaign Begun 11 Months Ago.

The final announcement of the withdrawal of the British and French forces ends the enterprise that was commenced in February, 1915, by the bombardment of the Turkish forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles with the hope that it would lead to the capture of Constantinople and turn the tide of the war.

The opening of the Bosporus, which connects the Mediterranean with the Black Sea, would have made an easy avenue for the shipment of arms and ammunition to Russia, and also for the exportation of Russian grain to England. The War Office considered that the success of the operation meant the prevention of another Turkish invasion of Egypt and the permanent safety of the Suez Canal and England's communication with India.

Politically also a victory was expected to have a powerful effect upon the then three still neutral Balkan States, Greece, Bulgaria, and Rumania, whose political satus had for generations balanced with that of Turkey in the ever-changing scale of Balkan politics. There was cited the possibility, now realized by Bulgaria's entrance into the war, of preventing the establishment of a Balkan link between the Central Powers and Turkey, and also of the possible opening of a land route to India, an ambition with which the English have long credited Germany.

In October, after the successful invasion of Serbia by the Teutons and the Bulgars, and the reports that German ammunition was on its way to Turkey, a storm of bitter criticism of the Government's Dardanelles campaign broke loose in England. Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General, resigned from the Cabinet because of a disagreement with his colleagues over the campaign, it was said, and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the principal target of attack, also resigned. Churchill placed some of the blame on the shoulders of Admiral Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord. There was also a complete reorganization of the French Cabinet, which was generally attributed to the Balkan-Dardanelles situation.

The sending the fleet to force the Dardanelles without the co-operation of land forces was generally conceded to have been the big initial blunder of the campaign. The inadequacy of the land forces when they were sent was criticised as the British Government's assailants said the campaign should have been delayed until better preparations could be made. Some thought the result would have been different had the attack been launched immediately upon the declaration of war with Turkey.

Apologists for the Government pointed to the fact that at least a large Turkish army had been prevented from operating elsewhere, particularly in Egypt and the Caucasus. They argued also that the Balkan situation might have developed much sooner had the effort not been made when it was.

Big Operations in Campaign.

The campaign was marked by three major operations—one by the fleet alone and two by the land forces assisted by the fleet. The net result was the conquest of the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula for a distance of three miles and a narrow segment of its middle western coast, about twelve miles in length and hardly a mile deep.

The first disaster came March 19, when mines blew up the French battleship Bouvet and the British battleships Irresistible and Ocean while they were attempting a dash for the Narrows, the fortifications of which they had been bombarding for several weeks. Several other vessels were damaged at the same time, and the fleet withdrew to the Aegean Sea. On the same day it was announced that Admiral Carden, the British Commander, had been replaced by Admiral de Robeck.

A correspondent of The Associated Press who at the time was with the forces defending the Turkish positions said that had the fleet returned to the attack the following day, as the Turks fully expected it would do, nothing could have prevented it from accomplishing its object of forcing its way through the Narrows, as the ammunition for the great guns of the fort had been reduced to seventeen shells.

After several days' delay, however, which enabled the Turks to repair damages and replenish their ammunition, de Robeck continued the bombardment, with an occasional dash into the strait by the ships until April, but it was not productive of any great results, according to accounts from the Turkish side. The Turks, however, reported that with their mobile batteries of heavy cannon they were able to damage many more allied vessels.

Naval forces were landed March 24 at Sedd-el-Bahr, the tip of the peninsula, but they were not strong enough to hold their positions, though they destroyed the fortifications. Allied troops for a landing came April 26, but meantime the British battleship Triumph had been sunk and the submarine E-15 went aground and fell a victim to Turkish fire. The French submarine Turquoise also met with disaster and was captured.

The first contingent of British troops under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, relatively small in numbers, landed at Sedd-el-Bahr, April 25, but not without heavy losses. French troops landed on the Asiatic side, but they stayed there only three days. The French subsequently formed the left wing of the British on Sedd-el-Bahr. Meanwhile the general bombardment of Turk positions by the battleships was resumed.

The Naming of Anzac Cove.

Early in May other British troops landed on the north side of the peninsula, near Ari Burnu, which afterward came to be known as Anzac Cove. The name was taken from the initials of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, which comprised the landing forces. Their object was to cross the peninsula and cut the communication of the Turkish divisions at Sedd-el-Bahr and storm the Turkish forts on the Gallipoli side of the narrows, thus opening the way for the safe entrance of the British fleet. They suffered terrible losses during the landing, and the troops found themselves in a sort of bowl whose rocky brim bristled with machine guns. It was a case of intrenchment immediately, and almost from that moment the fighting settled down into trench warfare, which was maintained until Aug. 6, when reinforcements landed, again with great casualties, in the famous Anzac and Suvla Bay positions.

The veteran Anzac troops won a victory, capturing the Turkish positions before them, but the failure of one of the divisions of the Suvla Bay expedition to accomplish the task assigned to it prevented them from driving it home. General Hamilton, in a recent report, said this operation failed partly through the use of untried troops under Generals inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly through the failure of the water supply.

The British succeeded in effecting a junction of their forces, but gained no great military advantage. The fighting here has been described as the most awful of the war, both sides suffering tremendous losses.

On Nov. 2 Premier Asquith told Parliament that the Dardanelles campaign had been a failure.

KNEW OF EVACUATION PLAN.

Advantage Probably Taken of Rain and Floods, Ashmead Bartlett Says.

Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, the English war correspondent who witnessed the whole campaign at the Gallipoli Peninsula on the side of the Allies as sole representative for the British press, said last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker that he was not surprised to hear of the final withdrawal of the troops.

"This latest move on the part of the British War Office had already been decided upon before I left London last month," he said, "but I did not wish to make the news public until it had been announced officially.

"I am very glad to hear that the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula was carried out with so little loss of life. From my knowledge of the position of the allied forces I expect the Commander in Chief took advantage of the heavy rains, which flood the central lands at this season, to withdraw his troops on both wings. It would have been impossible for the Allies to continue to hold Sedd-el-Bahr for long, as it is right under Achi Baba.

"It is the end of the darkest episode of the war, and has cost fully 200,000 officers and men in killed and wounded and by sickness, without counting the cost in money which the people will have to pay."

He repeated his recent assertion that the entire failure of the expedition rested on the shoulders of General Sir Ian Hamilton and his Chief of Staff.

FRENCH LOSE 1,103 IN VOSGES DEFEAT

Continued from Page 1.

hands of the French. Twenty officers, 1,083 Chasseurs, and 15 machine guns were captured.

DENIES FRENCH'S CLAIM TO LAURELS OF YPRES

General Moussy's Widow Says Her Husband Won the Battle of Nov. 6, 1914.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The widow of General Moussy of the French Army has written from Brest to L'Eclair, saying that she "does not wish to let history be falsified," and as her husband is no longer alive to vindicate his claims, she desires to enter an objection to the assumption of the title of Viscount of Ypres by Field Marshal Sir John French on the ground that it was General Moussy who saved Ypres on Nov. 6, 1914.

Mme. Moussy says that General Moussy, commanding the Thirty-third Brigade of French Infantry, by the desperate resistance of his detachment, sent to Zillebeke on Oct. 31 to the relief of the British at Ypres, and by his stoical, calm, and tenacious attitude reassured the British, who regained confidence, and thus arrested the Germans' advance and prevented them from reaching Calais.

Again, the General's widow says that it was on Dec. 6, at the head of a little troop of about 250 men of all arms, got together in haste by General Moussy's staff, that the General charged when the German attempt to pierce the line at Ypres was made, routed two Bavarian regiments, and in the end saved Ypres by capturing Hill 60, between Sewartelen and Zillebeke, thus rendering the march on Calais impossible. On the evening of Oct. 31 General Haig called on General Moussy, she adds, shook hands with him, and thanked him for the "precious aid he had given the English Army."

In further support of her claim in behalf of her late husband, she quotes a letter to General Moussy from General Haig, dated Jan. 2, 1915, thanking General Moussy for the conduct of his troops at Ypres, and adding: "It was really a very critical moment, and it was only this touching camaraderie which assured the Allies' success."

NEW BRITISH EFFICIENCY CHEERS FRENCH TROOPS

Officer Pays a High Tribute to the "Wonderfully Organized" English Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The year 1916 has already cheered Paris. There has been a noticeable change in public sentiment since Christmas. The decline in mark exchange is prominently featured by the press as the first positive sign of German exhaustion. The Russian offensive, coupled with the more favorable situation at Saloniki, is considered hopeful, while the prospect of the adoption of conscription by Great Britain is welcomed as finally giving the lie to the German assertion that she is saving herself at the expense of her allies. Reports also filter through from the front that the British are now adequately trained, equipped, and fully reliable.

Here is an extract from a private letter from a French officer, who has been at the front since Charleroi, and is now holding an important position near the allied junction point north of Arras:

"We are delighted by the enormous progress of the British in recent months. It is now a wonderfully organized army, composed of the finest elements. A fortnight ago the enemy attacked them with a great volume of gas, the attack lasting three hours and being followed by a heavy cannonade, but their protective measures were so effective that the Germans had hardly left their trenches before they received a withering fire, and the assault literally melted away. The British had only thirty put out of commission by the gas, all being men whose hoods had been torn by bullets, a proof of the deadliness of the gas and the efficacy of the hoods. We all now have the utmost confidence in our allies, who work desperately hard and have improved proportionately."

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Get Ahead of the Cold
25c a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
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ASQUITH VICTORY SEEMS ASSURED

Belief Grows That Compulsion Issue Won't Precipitate an Election.

SIGN OF WEAKNESS TO FOES

Frankfurter Zeitung Says Britain Has Been Forced by Her Allies to Sacrifice Traditions.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 10.—England's internal affairs are quiet, pending the reassembling of Parliament. There will be a full dress debate on the Compulsion bill Tuesday, with David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, and Arthur Henderson, Labor member, who has just resigned from the Cabinet, as the probable star speaker. Sir Henry Dalziel, who has been one of the most consistent critics of the Government, will also give his reasons why he supports the Ministry on the conscription issue.

The Labor Party will meet early in the week to consider its position. Unless, however, opposition to the bill develops a strength of which there is no indication now, there seems small likelihood that the Government will feel the need of appealing to the country.

The question of the eventual size of the British army, which, The Times says, has not yet been settled to the satisfaction of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, will be further discussed at a Cabinet council to be convened Tuesday.

Until this matter is settled, according to The Times, a Cabinet crisis cannot be said to have been averted, or the country to be safe, even from a general election.

The Daily Mail in an editorial argues that unless the country is able to pay for all the soldiers required to smash Germany the war is best lost, and the Ministers had better say so.

"But the fact is," the Daily Mail continues, "there is plenty of money if only national and individual waste is prevented. This is a matter for Mr. McKenna to devote his attention to. Since exhortations for economy have not the slightest effect on the British public, Mr. McKenna should suppress the mad orgy of State and individual waste by example and legislation. According to good authority, quite £1,000,000 per day of the £5,000,000 the war is now costing England represents sheer waste."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9, (via London.)—"The carrying of the Compulsion bill is the first sign of the actual weakening of England, although, on the other hand, it is proof of the strength of the Government and the tenacity of English character," says the Frankfurter Zeitung, which continues:

"This apparent contradiction is explained as follows: Despite strong countercurrents, the English Government has got what it wanted. This is a sign of strength. But that the Government was obliged to want it is a sign of the weakening of England so far as her position within the Entente is concerned. It is clear that England would never have come to such a decision, which is in opposition to her traditions and political principles, if she were not obliged to do so, above all, for political reasons connected with her relations with the Allies."

The Frankfurter Zeitung expresses the belief that the application of compulsion will be without influence on the issue of the war.

SUFFRAGETTES OPPOSE COMPULSION MEASURE

Sunday Crowds in London Hear Their Speakers and Rival Meeting's Orators.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Suffragettes held a demonstration in Hyde Park today to protest against the compulsion bill. Addresses were made by numerous speakers, male and female, from five platforms, around which large crowds gathered.

There was considerable heckling of the speakers from the crowd, and soon after the beginning of the suffragette demonstration a group of men wearing Derby armlets organized a countermeeting near by, where speeches in favor of compulsion continued as long as the suffragette speakers held out.

The crowds were in good humor, and the meetings broke up without any violence after the suffragettes had passed a resolution against conscription and industrial compulsion and demanding a more democratic form of Government, in which the women would have a vote.

AEROPLANE SHOT DOWN BY ALLIES AT SALONIKI

Massing of Teutons at Monastir Confirmed—Austrian Ships Shell Mt. Lovchen.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 10.—Greek correspondents continue to assert that the Bulgarians and Germans are hastening plans for an attack on Saloniki. But the Austrians are fighting hard against the Russians and Montenegrins, and the Bulgars are largely occupied in a resolute attempt to reach the Adriatic, from which they are only forty miles distant, at Elbassan, Albania.

A dispatch to the Paris Temps from Saloniki says:

"The concentration of Austro-German troops around Monastir is confirmed. The Bulgarian forces massed in the region of Gievgeli, Doiran, Strumitza, and Petrich are estimated at five or six divisions, (100,000 to 120,000 men.")

The French War Office yesterday issued the following:

On the morning of Jan. 8 enemy aeroplanes bombarded the cantonments of the Allies in the environs of Saloniki. The material damage was insignificant. One of these aeroplanes was brought to earth by our artillery fire.

The following statement, dated Saturday, has been issued by the Montenegrin military authorities:

The enemy made four energetic attacks beginning at daybreak on Jan. 7. The Austrian fleet sailed out of Bocche di Cattaro and violently bombarded our position on Mount Lovchen.

GERMAN DEBT TO BELGIUM.

Notes Sent to England at Outbreak of War to be Presented.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—"According to a Brussels dispatch," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, "German bills in possession of the Belgian National Bank, which at the outbreak of the war were sent to England, have now been returned to the National Bank.

"With the consent of the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, the bills will be presented for payment in Germany about the middle of January."

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Millions of People Stop Indigestion With It—
25c stops yours—all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

GERMAN SOCIALISTS REBUKE PEACE FACTION

Censure Opponents of War Credit and Drop Vorwaerts as Their Party Organ.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—Dispatches from Berlin say that the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has adopted by a vote of 28 to 11 a resolution censuring twenty Socialist members of the Reichstag who "attempted to thwart the party's policy by declining to vote in favor of the war credits." The resolution says the behavior of Deputy Hugo Haase, who resigned recently as President of the peace faction of the Socialist Party, "is especially deserving of the severest condemnation." The resolution also declines to accept in the future The Vorwaerts as the official organ of the Socialist Party.

"The Vorwaerts," says the resolution, "does not fulfill its duty as the mouthpiece of the party. It has encouraged endeavors which aim to disorganize the party. The newspaper therefore forfeits every right to be regarded as the party's central organ."

BERLIN, Jan. 9, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—"Several Socialists were recently awarded the Ludwig Cross by King Ludwig of Bavaria for specially meritorious services performed in the hour of their country's need," says the Overseas News Agency. "The Socialists fully recognized the friendly spirit which prompted the King's act and thanked him cordially for the distinction, but declined the decoration because they considered acceptance of it incompatible with the principles of their party as officially expressed in resolutions.

"The Socialist newspaper, The Munich Post, in chronicling the action of the Socialists, adds that they consider work for their country's welfare a duty, an especially sacred duty in exceptional times, and one to be performed without asking reward."

COLLAPSE OF TEUTONS EXPECTED IN ITALY

Rumors of Weakness and Weariness Are Gaining Credence Daily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 9.—Rumors that the peoples of the Central Empires are tired of the war, and that their dissatisfaction is growing, reach here more persistently every day. One letter says that every available space, including flower gardens, lawns, and public places, has been transformed into potato patches. It is believed that the Kaiser's illness is more serious than press dispatches have indicated.

This leads to the conviction in well informed circles that the collapse of the German colossus will not be long delayed.

67 GERMAN TRAWLERS BAGGED IN ONE DAY

British Officer Laid a Shrewd Trap and Captured an Entire Fleet in the North Sea.

Charles Bigelow, a New York merchant, with a branch office in Liverpool, who arrived in New York yesterday on the Adriatic, told of the recent capture of sixty-seven German steam fishing trawlers by the strategy of a British naval officer. The captured fleet is now at anchor at Dover.

"About a month ago," he said, "the commander of a destroyer which had been out to the North Sea fishing fleet found three German fishing trawlers on the ground with the British and French boats. He went on board to see if they had any guns, and, finding nothing suspicious, he told their skippers to go ahead. Three days later he picked up the fleet again, and found eleven Germans there instead of three, and repeated his former program.

"Two weeks later the same commander found that the number of German trawlers had increased to fifteen, and still he did not interfere, although he made sure they were not armed. On Dec. 20 the commander, leading a squadron of five destroyers, visited the North Sea fishing fleet, and captured sixty-seven trawlers, which were taken into Dover. I do not know what the value of the vessels is, but they will be very useful to the Admiralty for mine sweepers. The cargoes of fish brought $15,000 at Dover.

"I asked the commander why the British and French fishermen permitted the Germans to fish on their ground, and he replied that, by international agreement, fishermen had been immune from attack until the present war started."

W. W. Price, a New York broker, who returned on the Adriatic from a visit to Paris and London, said he left the French capital on Dec. 27. He met several Americans, but did not hear anything about the warnings said to have been sent to passengers intending to sail on the Lafayette.

"Americans who wish to learn what this war really means to the people of the belligerent nations," he continued, "should take a trip to Europe now. The daily sight in Paris of the wounded, maimed, and blind officers and men in the streets is the most pathetic spectacle I have ever seen. London is more depressing even than Paris on account of the darkness of the streets and the fog, with its accompaniment of drizzling rain. I have been going to Paris yearly for the last twenty-five years, but never imagined that it would be possible to see the once gay city in such a pathetic state.

"The spirit of the British and French people under all their trouble is really magnificent, and they have only one idea from the highest to the lowest—to go on with the fight, no matter how long it lasts. There is no talk of peace."

Another passenger on the steamer was the Hon. Mrs. Lyndhurst Bruce, formerly Miss Camille Clifford, whose husband was killed early in the war.

PLEAD TO OPEN SEA FOR POLISH RELIEF

American Societies, in Name of Millions Here, Ask Asquith to Lift Blockade.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT, ALSO

Cablegram Suggests Belgian Commission Handle Supplies for Noncombatants Only.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A cablegram urging Great Britain to list the blockade sufficiently to admit supplies to the destitute of Poland was put on the wires here tonight, addressed to Prime Minister Asquith.

A telegram quoting the dispatch to Mr. Asquith also was sent to President Wilson, the British, German, French, Italian, Russian, and Austro-Hungarian Embassies at Washington. The communication to Mr. Asquith follows in part:

"The undersigned, duly elected officers of legally constituted organizations, numbering 500,000 American citizens, representatives of 4,000,000 Polish-speaking residents of the United States, hereby most respectfully present a unanimous request to his Majesty's Government that the blockade against ships carrying provisions and clothing and destined for the war-stricken districts of Poland be raised, and vessels carrying such cargoes be permitted to discharge them at the harbor of Danzig or some other suitable port, for distribution among inhabitants of that part of Poland devastated by war.

"We base this request upon the broadest demands of humanity. The terrors of war visited upon the innocent, peaceful population of Poland have been augmented by famine, pestilence, and death. The world cannot countenance the extermination of an entire nation in such excruciating agony. The ways of diplomatic discourse are too slow in the presence of such calamity. We believe action must be taken at once.

"Out of the stricken district 2,500,000 men have been called to fight for the Allies' cause. Over 1,200,000 soldiers of purest Polish blood have been killed or wounded, and now their families are without food or shelter, suffering far more than any other victims of the war. The situation there is identical with that of Belgium.

"We are prepared to furnish food and clothing for our stricken brethren in Poland, and earnestly request that we be permitted to render our kin in Poland immediate assistance.

"It is our desire and earnest hope that the American Commission for Belgium should take charge of the entire relief work, thus offering to his Majesty's Government complete and absolute guarantee that the food and clothing will be distributed exclusively among Polish sufferers in districts devastated by war. We trust that the Almighty will inspire his Majesty's Government to grant our request."

The communication was signed by the Polish Central Relief Committee, and nine big Polish organizations whose relief work is being conducted through the relief committee.

The commission to President Wilson says they believe it their duty as loyal Americans to notify him of their action and declares more than half a million American citizens of Polish birth or extraction bespeak his assistance and cooperation in influencing the Belgian Relief Commission to undertake distribution of supplies for Poland.

A telegram to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, says that had time permitted they would have wished to present their request through him, and that they hope he will understand the feeling which prompted their action, even though it is not in accord with diplomatic usage.

The Commission for the Relief in Belgium yesterday made public here the cabl message which had just been transmitted to the British Prime Minister by the Polish relief organization.

The signers of the cable message were the Presidents and Secretaries of the following organizations: Polish National Alliance, Polish Alma Mater, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish Women's Alliance, Polish Falsons Alliance, Polish Union of America, Polish National Council, and the Polish Central Relief Committee.

LUSITANIA CASE NOW HINGES ON APOLOGY

Continued from Page 1.

that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

That note, sent on Oct. 21, 1915, has not been answered.

BERLIN WANTS PERSIA FACTS.

Will Offer a Quick Disavowal if Germans Sank the Liner.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—No signs of a crisis or even of tension as the result of the Persia disaster are apparent here. While the German authorities are still completely in the dark as to the vital facts of the case, the feeling in well-informed quarters is that as soon as complete information is available, the Persia matter can be expeditiously and satisfactorily settled, depending on whether a German or an Austrian submarine, if either, was involved.

Up to a late hour this evening the German Admiralty had received no information throwing light on the Persia mystery, while the Foreign Office knew only what had been read in the papers in very brief reports from America. Reports concerning the state of public opinion in America are considered gratifying and reassuring here, and particular importance is being attached not only by official circles, but by the entire German press, to the cabled summary of THE NEW YORK TIMES Washington correspondent on the situation, particularly his tribute to Count von Bernstorff's successful work for peace.

I found my pet statesman, Under Secretary of State Zimmerman, decidedly optimistic and particularly pleased with his reports from America, indicating that he considered that there was no ground for worry. Unless specific information regarding the nationality of the submarine reaches them from non-German sources, the autnorities here cannot know for certain that it was not a German submarine for at least a week to come.

I learn that while the chances are very strongly against a German submarine's having torpedoed the Persia, some German submarines still remain to be heard from. These have been scheduled to return to their base for at least a week, but as submarines occasionally have a habit of never returning, it is not impossible that the nationality of the submarine involved may never become known should both an Austrian and a German submarine be simultaneously missing.

Should it turn out against all expectation that the Persia was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine, it is believed that the German Government will give a prompt expression of sincere regret over the loss of American life, disavow the commander's action as contrary to instructions, and renew its assurances as to the future conduct of submarine warfare along the lines of the Arabic agreement. At the same time Germany may bring up the question of the status of armed merchantmen in view of the Washington report that the Persia was armed. No trouble is expected, either, in case it is shown that an Austrian submarine was involved.

The suggestion has bobbed up here that the Persia may not have been torpedoed, but may have struck a floating mine. While, in the absence of full data, the German press generally is not touching the Persia case editorially, the Morgen Post puts forward this idea, saying the cause of the Persia's sinking has not yet been definitely fixed. It is a striking fact that none of the passengers saw the submarine which is alleged to have sunk her. Only one claims to have seen the foam-track of a torpedo, but no one probably had time for calm observation on the Persia, and it is easily possible that the man who thinks he saw the track of a torpedo mistook the foam of a wave's crest for it. Further particulars in any event must be awaited."

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WON'T ATTACK EGYPT WITHOUT GERMAN AID

Djemal Pasha Demands That the Kaiser Send Him Twenty-five Thousand Men.

PARIS, Jan. 8, (Delayed.)—A Havas dispatch from Rome says:

"In reply to repeated demands upon the Turkish Government to begin war against Egypt, Djemal Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria, declared, according to a report from Cairo, that he would not initiate an attack before having placed at his disposition 25,000 German soldiers, as well as a strong Turkish army, well officered and provided with all necessary equipment.

"Djemal Pasha added that he had not forgotten the lesson of the first expedition, and desired that the Germans should take their share of the risks of a new attempt."

Italy Reports Only Artillery Fights.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The official statement issued by Italian Headquarters today says it has been relatively calm along the whole front, except for an intense artillery action in the Gorizia district.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK BY A MINE

Continued from Page 1.

TORPEDO GUNBOATS.

Sept. 3	Speedy	810
Nov. 11	Niger	810

DESTROYERS.

Aug. 18	Bullfinch	370
Dec. 27	—	700
Feb. —	Erne	550
May 1	Recruit	385
May 7	Maori	1,035

TORPEDO BOATS.

June 10	No. 10	244
June 10	No. 12	253

SUBMARINES.

Sept. 14	AE-1	725
Oct. 18	E-3	725
Nov. 1	D-5	550
Dec. 1	D-2	550
—	E-10	725
April 17	E-15	725
—	E-11	725
April 30	AE-2	725

MINE LAYER.

May 27	Princess Irene	....

TRAINING SHIP.

Sept. 17	Fishguard II	....

AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Sept. 8	Oceanic	17,274
Oct. 30	Rohilla	7,400
Jan. 25	Vikno	5,386
Feb. 5	Clan M'N'ghton	4,985
March 12	Bayano	5,948
Total tonnage		284,504

In addition to the foregoing list, according to press reports, possibly five or six more English submarines have been lost. Many tugs permanently or temporarily in the British Navy service have been sunk, either while engaged in laying mines or in sweeping for mines.

England, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Turkey have lost a total of 619,650 tons of war vessels, including battleships, cruisers, gunboats, submarines, and other types of naval craft. The total tonnage of warships lost by England, France, Russia, Japan, and Italy during the first year of the war was 326,855, while in the same period Germany, Austria, and Turkey lost an aggregate of 262,791 tons. The recapitulation by countries follows:

ENTENTE ALLIES.

	Ships.	Tonnage.
England	44	284,504
France	12	28,027
Russia	6	21,775
Japan	7	4,801
Italy	4	17,758
Total	71	356,860

TEUTONIC ALLIES.

Germany	69	238,904
Austria	7	7,397
Turkey	13	16,490
Total	89	262,791
Grand total both sides	160	619,650

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GERMANY WRESTLES WITH TAX PROBLEMS

Government Monopolies or Contributions by States May Relieve the Empire.

THOSE SOURCES INADEQUATE

Bavarian Official Says Violation of Direct Levy Restrictions Would Spell Ruin.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, (via London.)—The announcement by Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, of the forthcoming new taxation measures necessary to a balance in the ordinary budget of the empire has not yet been followed by any authentic information concerning the nature of the new taxes and the amount necessary to be raised. This problem apparently has not been settled even in the Ministry itself, and no proposals have been submitted to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag.

Certain declarations from financial authorities of the individual states of the empire and other intimations in the newspapers indicate that the empire probably will not attempt to invade the field of direct taxes, which heretofore, under the German taxation system, has been regarded as the exclusive province of the federal states, both Saxon and Bavarian finance departments having come out with the flat declaration that such a project cannot be entertained.

Both these states, which, after Prussia, are the most important in the empire, go on record as not opposed to the establishment of Government monopolies, and probably this will be the method adopted.

A second expedient may be in the raising of contributions by individual States toward the Imperial expenses, although the sum which could be raised thereby would not be proportionately large.

Secretary Helfferich intimated in the Reichstag that resort probably would be taken to direct taxes and taxes on trade. The financial writers assume that under the first category would come excise and taxes on articles of luxury, but the proposed tax on trade remains an unknown quantity. The mere suggestion that a tax on telegrams may be intended is sufficient to evoke strong criticism from the newspapers, already groaning under the weight of the war news service.

The Secretary's proposals probably include some measures not mentioned up to the present, since the sources detailed would not be sufficient to raise the extra revenue needed. The interest service alone on the new war debt embraced by the three war loans and outstanding Treasury certificates at 5 per cent. calls for 1,500,000,000 marks, or, if the war credits are voted in the Reichstag, 40,000,000,000 may be taken as the basis.

Finance Minister von Breuning of Bavaria is quoted in The Tageblatt on the proposed new taxation as saying:

"A change in the taxation principles which reserve direct taxes to individual States has not been suggested in Government circles. No financial expert could even contemplate such a possibility, which would spell ruin for the Federated States. Even a material increase in matricular contributions could not be contemplated, since most of the individual States have already foreseen the necessity of increasing direct taxes 20 per cent, or more, to balance their own budgets, and if it should be necessary to carry an additional heavy burden for the empire the income and other direct taxes would become virtually confiscatory.

"The empire must find other sources of extra revenue, such as the establishment of monopolies, or some measure which I am not at liberty to mention."

The Saxon standpoint, as indicated in an obviously inspired dispatch from Dresden, is that no change can be made in the financial system assigning direct taxation to the States and indirect taxation to the empire. Proposals for monopolies have not been submitted to the Saxon Ministry, but the Government is favorably disposed in principle to such a method of raising imperial revenue. An increase in the matricular contributions, adds the dispatch, is regarded as certain, but there is no indication as to the amount.

SEIZE ALLIES' SUBJECTS.

Turks Retaliate for Arrest of Consuls at Saloniki.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Turkish Government, as a measure of reprisal for the arrest of Consuls of the Teutonic Allies in Saloniki, has arrested ten French and British officials who had remained in embassies in Constantinople," the Overseas News Agency announced today.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—According to reports received here from Constantinople, the Turkish Government, in reprisal for the treatment of Turkish subjects by the Entente Powers in Saloniki, has interned 1,000 subjects of Entente nations who were in Turkey.

It is understood, according to the reports, that the Ottoman Government, in ordering the arrest of officials of the British and French Embassies who had remained in Constantinople, took this step only as its first measure of reprisal for the arrest of the Consuls of the Teutonic Allies at Saloniki, and that further arrests are contemplated in this connection.

RUSSIANS WIN STRIPA RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

from the eastern bank of the river.

Fuller reports show that we captured on Friday, in the fighting northeast of Czernowitz, (Bukowina,) 20 officers, 1,175 soldiers, and 3 machine guns.

RUSSIANS FOIL TURKS.

Repulse Attempt Made in Fog to Cross River in Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—The War Office tonight issued the following concerning the operations on the Caucasus front:

In the coast region on Friday the Turks opened a lively infantry fire, and profiting by a fog attempted to pass to the right bank of the River Arikhava, but were thrown back.

South of Lake Urumiah, in the region of the River Djeheata, we drove the Turks back. The enemy, who had taken the offensive against Assadabad, west of Hamadan, fled toward Kangavfr, losing forty killed and abandoning numerous injured.

Berlin Hears of Russian Mutiny.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"Reports from Ozernowitz state that Russian prisoners there tell of a mutiny on the part of two Mohammedan Turkoman regiments in Khotin, Bessarabia, a fortnight ago, the men refusing to go to the front," says the Overseas News Agency. "The mutiny was put down by Cossacks and the regiments were sent to the interior."

RINTELEN IDENTIFIED AS A BERLIN BANKER

Indicted Plotter Is Intimate of Crown Prince and Leader in German Society.

OFFICIAL BARES HIS RECORD

Teuton Agent Was a Member of New York Yacht Club—Hid His Name from Employes.

Who is Franz Rintelen, the German official who was sent to the United States to instigate strikes in munition plants, so as to prevent the shipment of war munitions to the Allies, and who, failing in that purpose, expected to cause American intervention in Mexico on the theory that, if the army crossed the Rio Grande, the United States would need all the ammunition it could manufacture, and therefore would be unable to fill any orders for Great Britain, France, and their allies?

Since Rintelen's indictment by a Federal Grand Jury in this city for a conspiracy to tie up the munitions industry of the country, this question has been asked again and again by people in all parts of the United States and Canada.

A TIMES reporter yesterday heard the history of this clever young German, who, during the four months he was in the United States, directed the alleged conspiracy. The man who told the story has known Rintelen for years, and, as was the case with certain officials of the British Embassy, he was astonished when he found out that the mysterious prisoner in Donington Hall, England, was his old friend Rintelen.

Never Suspected Rintelen.

Until the American saw Rntelen officially mentioned as one of the principals in the munitions plant conspiracy and in the Mexican intervention plot, he never had doubted that the German's latest visit to the United States was for an entirely honorable purpose.

The official told the story of Rintelen in two parts, the first dealing with what Rintelen is not, and the second with what he really is. First of all, Rintelen never has been an officer in the German Navy. His only service under arms was his regular and compulsory tour as a junior officer of the German Army. That was many years ago, and since then he has held no military or naval commission.

Neither is it true, as has been stated so often of late, that he is an intimate friend and confidant of the Kaiser. He merely knows the Kaiser, and is the Kaiser's friend. Rintelen always was for war and has been for years one of the most prominent members of the inner council of the war party at the head of which is the Crown Prince Frederick William.

Rintelen, first of all, is an official of the Deutsche Bank and a high one. He for years has been an intimate friend of the Crown Prince, and he is also an intimate friend, but to a less degree, of Prince Henry of Prussia. His wife is a member of a famous Berlin family of the name of Kauffmann, and is one of the society leaders of the German capital. She has been prominent since the war began in Red Cross and other activities for the relief of wounded or disabled soldiers and their families. She was fully cognizant of the nature of her husband's mission to the United States. The American official considers it is quite probable that Rintelen received instructions in code by wireless that were accepted here as harmless reading messages from the wife in Berlin.

Prominent in Berlin Society.

Rintelen is as prominent socially as his wife, and for years has been noted as an entertainer and "good fellow." He spends lavishly, and, though it is hard to find anybody in America who will admit having known him, it is nevertheless a fact that he was at one time a welcome visitor to the homes of some of the best known people in this country, according to his American friend. It is safe to say, the official adds, that nine in ten of all the prominent Americans who have visited Berlin in the last ten years know Rintelen, have talked with him, and in many instances entertained him in the four months he was here last year.

The plotter knows three countries from "A to Z," so to speak—the United States, England, and Mexico. During the six years that preceded the outbreak of the war he spent most of his time traveling in those countries, always telling inquisitive friends that he did so as an official of the Deutsche Bank, looking for openings for an extension of that bank's business. He was supposed to be still acting for the Deutsche Bank when he arrived here last April, the general impression among his acquaintances being he was bent on finding a way to float a big loan for Germany. Such an impression suited Rintelen's purposes, and he was careful never to correct it.

Rintelen's foreign travels, so far as the United States and Mexico are concerned, started about 1906. He was here or in Mexico for the greater part of the ensuing three years and the three years that followed he devoted to improving his English connections and knowledge. While in London he made the acquaintance of many British naval officers and became a warm friend of Captain Watson, who is commanding the British cruiser Essex, now supposed to be on patrol duty off Sandy Hook.

There are few Germans more thoroughly cognizant of conditions in Great Britain than is Rintelen, according to the American official. It has been stated that when he came to New York in April from London he got away unsuspected and unmolested on an Atlantic Transport liner. Those who know Rintelen, and among them the man who supplies these facts, laugh at that story. Rintelen, they say, could not have lived undetected for one week, much less months, in London, where he was almost as well known socially as he was in Berlin. These persons who know him are inclined to believe he sailed from Barcelona, Spain.

Rintelen was in Berlin when the war started, and, the official says, was undoubtedly a powerful figure in the coterie, headed by the Crown Prince, that insisted on Germany declaring war on the nations of the Entente. Immediately war was declared, a high official of the German Government sent for Rintelen and asked him to accept a newly created office under the General Staff of the German Navy. The title this post carried, to use Rintelen's own words, was "financial adviser to the Naval General Staff." As such he served for about eight months. It was then that he decided to come, or was sent, to this country to instigate strikes and bring about Mexican intervention.

Jekyl and Hyde in New York.

Arriving in New York, Rintelen lost no time in getting his plans in shape. From the first he assumed a Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde mode of living. He was Mr. Hansen or Mr. Gates or Mr. Somebody else to the subordinates, German and American, with whom he had to deal in the mapping out of his conspiracy. To prominent people he had met on previous visits to the United States or in Berlin he was Herr Rintelen of the Deutsche Bank, here "on a financial mission for his Government."

On a previous visit Rintelen had been elected a member of the New York Yacht Club, and the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street, New York, was one of the few places where he was always his real self. Members of the club did not suspect anything out of the ordinary in connection with his visit, and he was a prisoner in England before the club members found out the real secret of his 1915 trip to New York. Whether his name had been dropped since his indictment, THE TIMES informant did not know.

The 1915 membership list of the New York Yacht Club contains the name of Franz Rintelen, and gives as his address 112 Central Park South, which is the German Club.

In conversations with friends last Summer Rintelen often referred to the aid that the United States was giving Germany's enemies by shipping ammunition to them. The subject of munitions from America at times seemed to be an obsession with him, and on at least one occasion, in an unexpected show of confidence, he remarked that "the United States was going to put an end to the ammunition business so far as Europe was concerned."

When Rintelen was not busy with the men he had drawn into his service as fellow-conspirators, he was generally to be found the centre of gay little parties in clubs of the homes of acquaintances. David Lamar, "the Wolf of Wall Street," his confidant in the Mexican plots, and others he had drawn into his employ, he met in downtown offices or in hotels or cafés.

Cheated Out of $450,000.

Only a few of the most trusted among these people knew that his name was Rintelen, and none of them dreamed that he was one of the closest men in all Germany to the Crown Prince and to Prince Henry of Prussia. They knew he had unlimited funds at his command, and doled them out freely. Two of these men, who jumped at the chance to aid Rintelen in his plot, have since admitted that they "played him for a good thing" and "got away with it." One of these men is said to have got about $450,000 out of him.

During the last two months—June and July—that he was in New York, Rintelen was shadowed not only by American Secret Service agents, but by the agents of one of the allied Governments. It was not until Rintelen was arrested at Falmouth and his right name disclosed by papers found on him that these agents found out his right name. They were all agreed that he was Hansen, the name under which he was introduced by a New York banker to an agent of Francisco Villa, the Mexican bandit General, with whom Rintelen had several conferences in an uptown hotel.

"In a nutshell," said the man who told the story of Rintelen today, "Rintelen is socially and financially one of the big figures in Berlin life. He speaks English like a native, is engaging in manner, and altogether charming. He is probably 45 years of age, and of a pleasing appearance. He is of the very inner circle of the Crown Prince's party, which is the military element, and he is in a position to answer truthfully, if he wanted to, the question whether or not Germany wanted this war, and if she did want it, whether or not she started it, as the Allies assert she did."

So far as his friends in this country know, Rintelen is still one of the highest officials of the Deutsche Bank. Likewise it is known that the Crown Prince has done everything in his power to get the British to consent to his exchange proposal which the British, according to an official of that Government now in America, never will agree to. England, this man said, realized the importance of the prisoner of Donnington Hall and purposed to hold him for many and very good reasons.

SUSPECTS GERMAN OFFER.

Editor of Serb Paper Doubts Teutons' Desire to Relieve Serbs.

That the American Red Cross should scrutinize most carefully the invitation of the German Government to take over the relief work among the defeated Serbs, which was reported by Richard Harding Davis in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was the warning uttered yesterday by D. Popovich, editor and publisher of the Serb Sentinel, 384 Second Avenue.

In his cable dispatch Mr. Davis referred to the proposition made by Germany as a tribute to American efficiency, but Mr. Popovich believed that the tribute was really conceived in Germany as a subterfuge to procure food supplies for the Germans instead of for the Serbs.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that only a short while ago the invading Germans were themselves confiscating every particle of food they could find in the country. They drove the peasants' cattle along with their armies and left the population of the country to starve. Now they seek more food and say it is for the Serbs. Possibly the supply of cattle has given out.

"Of course, every effort should be put forth by every civilized people to aid the suffering Serbs. Humanity demands that. But it will be very wise to take every possible precaution to see that the aid reaches its intended destination. The attitude of the Germans toward the Serbs is one of hatred. Germany desires to exterminate Serbia. The educated classes are being killed off as rapidly as possible. There is only one class that the Teutons are willing to let survive their invasion; that is the illiterate class, which the Teutons believe can be Germanized."

LOOTED RED CROSS STORES.

Formal Protest at Action of the Bulgarians at Monastir.

ATHENS, Jan. 7, (Via Paris, Jan. 9.)—(Delayed)—The formal protest of the Red Cross at Monastir against the seizure by the Bulgarians from the Red Cross storehouse there in December of wheat sent from the United States for the relief of the Serbians has just been received by the American legation here.

The protest, which is dated Dec. 12, tells the previously related story of how armed soldiers under Colonel Vulkoff and a Lieutenant of the Fifth Bulgarian Regiment, broke into the premises the previous day and removed a large quantity of flour. Confirmation also is given in the protest of the attack on Mrs. Walter Farwell of Chicago, who was held by two soldiers while Colonel Vulkoff wrenched a camera from her hand and smashed it. The American flag was taken from the storehouse by the Bulgarians.

When the protest was sent Bulgarian soldiers were guarding the gates to the premises of the Red Cross Hospital.

"The storehouse," says the protest, "sheltering wheat purchased by the Red Cross on Nov. 30 and placarded with Red Cross signs in the Bulgarian language stating that it was Red Cross property for the relief of the poor, was forcibly entered by Bulgarians, who stole the American flag and tore down the placards. This was done under the orders of the Bulgarian military authorities, who placed a guard there and sealed the door with a Bulgarian Government seal."

DENY BARALONG CHARGES.

Members of the Nicosian Crew Say Germans Were Not Shot.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily News today prints stories of two American members of the crew of the steamer Nicosian at the time when a German submarine was shelling the Nicosian and the British patrol boat Baralong came up and sank the submarine. These men, who since the incident have joined the British army, are T. Carson and W. E. Dempsey, both of Nashville, Tenn.

Carson and Dempsey both deny absolutely that the Germans of the submarine were shot either in the water or on board the Nicosian. They are uncertain as to what flag the Baralong flew on arriving on the scene.

Carson is quoted as being absolutely sure that the Baralong's captain, when he ordered a search of the Nicosian, said nothing about not taking prisoners or about shooting Germans found aboard. He supposes the report of such shooting arose from the fact that shots were eahrd, which were fired by the muleteers on board the Nicosian to put wounded mules out of their misery.

Dempsey is quoted as saying that two of the Americans or board the Nicosian, who testified that they witnessed the killing of eleven helpless Germans by British marines—Charles D. Hightower and R. H. Crosby, both of Crystal City, Tex.—had a grudge against the English members of the Nicosian's crew.

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GERMANS SACRIFICE GUNS TO SAVE LIVES

Contend That Quixotic Attempt to Keep Cannon Has Been Costly to Enemies.

THINK THEIR MEN SUPERIOR

Lecturer at Front Compares Warring Troops—Retaking of Range as Obstacle to Foe.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

LILLE, France, Dec. 2.—To illustrate the methods of the Germans in the system of military lectures delivered by their officers at the front, while the campaign is being waged (of which I have previously written,) I am going to quote from my notes on a typical address.

The speaker in this case happens to be a Bavarian and he features in his address the German policy of regarding cannon in a sense as "insurance premiums." The speaker begins with these words:

"Gentlemen, it is a special honor for me to greet here the representatives of the neutral press of the world. We Germans are of the opinion that it is a condition for the existence of a press that it tell the truth. And we feel that in fulfilling that condition the press becomes our natural ally, not alone in the enemy's countries, but in the neutral States which you today represent here. For the only thing that we Germans need is the spreading of the truth about our affairs. The condition of these affairs is so good and rests so firmly on a safe foundation that the truth about them cannot be made known to the world too often for us.

"Gentlemen, into this Staff Headquarters the wind has been carrying for many days the thunder of the heavy English artillery which sent a rain of shells against our positions. Against one regiment alone of our division from 12,000 to 15,000 shots were fired in the course of three days.

Attack by the English.

"At the end of three days there was a brief lull. Then the artillery fire started again, and soon after that an English artillery brigade stormed four weak German companies in their severely damaged position. At three points the English penetrated that position, but in spite of this it was not lost, though the attacker made every effort to establish himself in it.

"Pending the arrival of troops for the clearing of our trenches from the oncoming enemy, our watchful artillery took upon itself the task of hindering the enemy from bringing up fresh reserves and so securing the ground they had won. Consider, if you please, gentlemen, what the assisting troops which we brought up to throw out the invading English brigades consisted of! They consisted of two German battalions, and by evening they had fulfilled their task in close hand grenade fights.

"The cost to the enemy of this failure of theirs was fifty prisoners, four machine guns, several signals, and several mine throwers, and we found in a space about 1,500 meters wide and between 50 and 200 meters deep 1,100 English dead. We also had our losses, of course, but they were nothing as compared to these English losses."

At this point the lecturer took up the matter that seemed to me especially illuminating, that of cannons as insurance premiums. In other words, it is no shameful thing for German soldiers to leave their guns when they have done all the work with those guns that possibly can be done.

[Ten lines had here been cut out of Mr. Bennett's story, apparently by censors.]

Sacrifice of Guns.

"Well, you say, we Germans also have had our losses in prisoners and war material. Certainly. That it should be so is unavoidable in the face of a swift operation on the part of the enemy. In such a case machine guns, and even large guns, might be lost. Why not?

"It is a principle with us that our weapons are used to the extremity, and that no quixotic attempt shall be made to save them if the saving of them is to involve more losses than they are actually worth to us. This is practical, and it is war. If our guns fall into the hands of the enemy we get new ones.

"Following this principle we have put large numbers of the enemy out of the fight and have thereby stopped his advance, and so detained him that the full severity of his attack failed to reach us in time to inflict decisive results. Cannon and machine guns which we lose are the insurance premium which we pay for the certainty that the enemy can invade our positions only at the cost of such tremendous losses that our reserves either throw him out decisively or, at the very least, prevent him from making any further progress.

"It is for these reasons, gentlemen, that the Anglo-French offensive remains and will remain without result. The ends we have attained are ends attained on the basis of cool, clean calculation and without regard to so-called prestige. Our prestige will be preserved through the final outcome of these gigantic battles in France.

Criticises Russian Policy.

"The Russians did it all differently. They saved their guns very carefully, and the sole consequence of that policy is that now, after enormous losses and the fall of all their fortresses, they stand several hundred kilometers behind their original lines.

"After the failure of the many French and few English offensives we have often asked ourselves what is the reason that the enemy's tremendous preparations and the vast means supplied to him have invariably produced such meager results. For be assured, gentlemen, that we concede that on the other side are able leaders and immense resources. We are not deluding ourselves on that point. A plain, simple fact gives the answer, my hearers, and I, an officer, can, without boasting, deliver that answer to you, because it concerns the spirit and conduct of German soldiers who are not officers.

"That answer, then, as I understand it, lies in the remarkable qualities of the German soldier in the mass. He is willing to fight and to die not because he is ordered to but because he knows that his sacrifices are necessary to the whole, to the preservation of his ideal of the fatherland, and to the realization of those principles of duty in which the German is schooled from his tenderest years.

"But in meeting these holy obligations he is sparing of gestures and of words. Watch our soldiers, I beg you, very closely. You will not see, I grant you, men as volatile, as impetuous as the French, nor will you see our grave men of the Landsturm clean shaven like the English and wearing extravagant dress and equipment. Neither will you see in our ranks representatives of savage or half savage tribes drawn from the farthest corners of the earth to fight the battles of the Occident.

Germans' "Sacred Duty."

"These German soldiers of whom you have seen so much in your travels along the various fronts and of whom, I trust, you will see more, fulfill a citizen's duty which is not less a sacred duty because they accept it as a matter of course. They are no prætorians, but Germans, marching in the forefront of the battles for the fatherland and for honorable existence against the dark powers of envy and of hate.

"In bidding you farewell, gentlemen, and in wishing you a fortunate journey, I may be permitted to refer to the fact so frequently commented upon by you during your brief stay in these headquarters, that you are astonished by the calmness which you observe a few kilometers from the theatre of wild fights. Gentlemen, it is the quiet of victory. A beaten enemy is always quiet, cautious, and well behaved, and in this case the beaten enemy is causing us no anxiety.

"Our infantrymen have gladly reported to us this state of affairs in the enemy's lines. With great audacity our patrols have during the last few days surveyed many of the English trenches and they have found many of them unoccupied. I give you this little side light only because it probably has often been said to you that, taken singly, the French soldier, and especially the English soldier, is by far superior to the German soldier.

"But my hearers, English patrols have as yet never looked into the trenches of this division nor taken guns from them. On the contrary, one single regiment of our division has, through its patrols, taken more than 600 rifles from the English positions in the course of the last three months. This is, of course, not to urge military haste, the unskilled or timid soldiers hardly do such work. Meine Herren, auf Wiedersehen!"

Retaking Range Costly.

The speaker bowed and the meeting broke up. A few officers and correspondents lingered for informal discussion. One of the officers brought out a point that struck me as worth noting. "One of the principal difficulties," he said, "in continuing such an offensive as the English and French have launched lies in the necessity which the enemy is put to of retaking the range.

"For months the enemy has been firing on first line trenches, of which it had taken the range with reasonable accuracy. Now the enemy has occupied a few of those first line positions and must laboriously obtain the range of second line trenches. This may be a matter of many days.

"Meanwhile we Germans are firing accurately on certain positions in their first line, which they have obtained, and which the enemy has occupied. Naturally we can thus inflict heavy losses while remaining relatively safe ourselves. An offensive, in order to really wreak devastation, must be an overwhelming dash."

Another officer commented on "sport" as conceived in a military sense by the English. A phrase frequently uttered by English prisoners who have been taken in some movement which seems to the Germans to have been merely madness is: "Well, it was a sporting thing to do." The coments of German officers on this kind of thing are very scathing.

"Sport," said one. "War is not sport; war is a science."

A considerable proportion of the losses among English fliers are said to be the consequence of this conception of war as "sport." "I flew over your lines," said an English flier to his German captors. "Well, what did you learn?" they asked. He grinned and replied: "As it happened, I didn't learn much; but it was a good sporting proposition." The Germans merely regard such a man as "verruckt"—queer in his head. Cracked would be our word.

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Greece Cut Off from Bulgar Supplies

BERLIN, Jan. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Greece has again entered protest against measures taken by the Entente Powers which, it declares, render difficult the supplying of Greece with food from Bulgaria, according to an announcement by the Overseas News Agency.

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CENSUS OF GRAIN ORDERED IN ITALY

Heavy Punishment Provided for Persons Making False Statement of Quantity Owned.

ARMY CAN REQUISITION IT

Measure Taken to Insure Sufficient Supply for Nation's Needs and Prevent Speculation.

ROME, Jan. 8.—A decree signed by the Duke of Genoa, as Lieutenant General of King Victor Emmanuel, orders that a census of all grain be taken not later than Jan. 25. It is provided that any person failing to announce the quantity of grain he possesses or makes any false statement is punishable by a year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

Another decree establishes rules for the requisitioning of grain by the military authorities. Resistance to requisition is punishable by a year's imprisonment and $2,000 fine, in addition to confiscation of the cereals.

The census and requisitioning measures are intended to prevent speculation in cereals and insure a sufficient supply for the necessities of the army and the population, and to keep down prices.

The census decree makes it compulsory for whoever possesses more than five quintals of cereals to announce the quantity and the quality of the grain in his possession. Each person may indicate the quantity necessary for the consumption of his own family and agricultural laborers until the time for harvesting the new crop, the average being three quintals during the twelvemonth. He may also indicate the quantity needed for the next sowing and for food for cattle.

Any sale of a quantity in excess of five quintals after Jan. 21 must be reported to the authorities within five days. Cereals necessary for the consumption of the owner or for sowing or grinding during a period of two months or for food for cattle cannot be requisitioned.

The price of the cereals requisitioned is to be established by committees appointd by army officials, and is to be within limits fixed by the Ministry of War. When the requisitioned cereals are not immediately removed from the private storhouses by the committees, half the price is to be paid and the owner is to be made responsible for the custody of the grain to the military administration. The remainder of the price is to be paid when the whole is removed, not later than two months after the requisitioning.

PEACE LEAGUE ENCOURAGED

Taft Finds Business Men Backing World Movement.

William H. Taft, as President of the League to Enforce Peace, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the representatives of the business interests of the country were giving their support to the proposals of the league. Mr. Taft also commends the idea of a League of American Republics, which was put forward last week at the Pan-American Congress, as being a step toward the creation of a world-wide league, such as is contemplated by the organization of which he is the head.

In the course of his statement the ex-President says:

"The vote of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in favor of the proposal to put economic and military pressure behind international arbitration treaties, which has just been announced from Washington, judges the hearty support of a great body of American business men to a definite and rational plan looking toward the establishment of permanent world peace at the close of the present European war.

"As these proposals are in substance practically identical with the platform adopted by the League to Enforce Peace, the officers of the league are deeply gratified by the overwhelming indorsement that has been given to them.

"Secretary of State Lansing, in his discussion of the Pan-American League, supports the broad principle we advocate. A league of nations in the Western Hemisphere would be a definite, and, I think, a long step toward a league of nations in both hemispheres."

Prussian Houses to Meet Jan. 13.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Prussian Parliament has been called to meet on Jan. 13.

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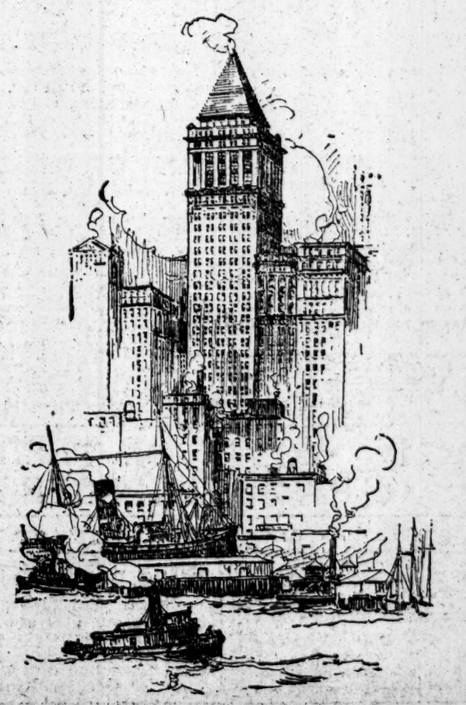

DRIVE THE GOEBEN FROM THE BLACK SEA

Russian Torpedo Boats and a Larger Vessel Engage Her at Long Range.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.—"Russian torpedo boats encountered the Goeben (formerly a German cruiser, now the Sultan Selim of the Turkish Navy) in the Black Sea," says a Russian official statement. "They withdrew, under protection of a ship of the line near by.

"A short fight at long range ensued, after which the Goeben fled into the Bosporus.

"There were no Russian losses.

"On Saturday our torpedo boats sank a steamship coming from the Bosporus to load coal."

ASSAIL DEFENSE ADVOCATE.

Discord Breaks Out at Rector Grant's Preparedness Meeting.

Cries of "26 Broadway," "Gary," and "We're on to you," interrupted S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, as he was speaking Church of the Ascension at Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, after various speakers had replied to his argument in favor of preparedness which opened the discussion.

Mr. Menken replied that the league had no connection with 26 Broadway, which is the address of the Standard Oil Company, and no connection with armament manufacture, but that it was supported mainly by contributions of $1 or less from its members, now numbering 30,200.

One of his opponents said it was foolish to suppose that any nation would or could attack the United States and that there was no example in history of a nation like the United States being attacked. Another said that he would lie down like a yellow dog and let any nation crush America, so far as he was concerned, rather than fight for a country in which he did not own a shovelful of ground. Jeers greeted this sentiment, and Mr. Menken said:

"What many of you people want to do is to stop crying against people who get what they want, and get what you want yourself. This is a land of opportunity. The cry for social justice translated, means social incompetence."

Elmer E. Reizenstein, author of "On Trial," said that the war was the exploitation of small nations by larger ones; that capital in this country was the traitor inside of the Trojan horse of militarism, and that the capitalists were trying to get the United States into the war to exploit certain weaker neighbors.

Mr. Menken replied forcibly to his opponent. A motion that the assemblage cast its vote against preparedness was tabled. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, who presided, was on the side of preparedness, saying that without it this country might become the prize of some aggressive European power.

WHITLOCK AT THE HAGUE.

Boy-Ed, Who Was on the Same Ship, Is Expected There Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, arrived here this morning on his way to Brussels. Mr. Whitlock came over on the steamer Rotterdam, which carried Captain Boy-Ed, the recalled German Attaché, and First Secretary Langhorne of the American Legation at The Hague.

Mr. Whitlock declined to comment on his visit to the United States, and confined himself to giving out this statement to the newspaper correspondents:

"My brief visit home was delightful. My health is restored, and am returning by motor to my post in Brussels with interest and pleasure."

Captain Boy-Ed, who seems to have shunned the American party aboard the steamer, remained in Rotterdam last night, and is expected to arrive at The Hague late tonight or tomorrow morning. He will remain here several days.

SHUT PEACE PALACE TO FORD DELEGATES

Caretaker Threw Out Six Pilgrims Who Refused to Pay an Admission Fee.

SWISS TO SEND DELEGATES

Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland Also to be Represented in the Permanent Board.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—Henry Ford's peace party is still getting acquainted with The Hague and its inhabitants. The pilgrims probably will decide on Wednesday as to the ultimate place for the session of the peace conference and as to the names and number of the delegates. The students are positively going home on Tuesday.

Meanwhile a series of mass meetings has been advertised under the auspices of the Royal Zoological and Botanical Society.

Six peace delegates were thrown out of the peace palace this afternoon by a caretaker. They refused to pay the admission fee of fifty Dutch cents, being mindful of the motto of the party, "Send the bill to Gaston Plantiff."

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9, (via London.)—Assurances received today from Switzerland are to the effect that Switzerland is sending five civilians to join those of the other neutral nations in the permanent peace board which it is planned to form as a result of the Ford peace expedition. The Swiss delegates will arrive at The Hague as soon as the interruption to traffic, due to the war, will permit.

An effort is on foot to have representatives from Spain join the peace board. Invitations sent to the leading Spanish pacifists, however, have not been answered on account of the interruption to communication.

With the Americans leading, the movement already has been joined by delegates from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, and the expedition this week purposes to establish a permanent board with five members from each neutral nation. It has virtually been decided that the American members will include William Jennings Bryan, Miss Jane Addams, and Henry Ford.

The purposes of the Board are: First, to obtain expert advice on how to proceed; second, to take the initiative in approaching the warring nations with peace terms, and, third, to be prepared to sit indefinitely and receive and pass upon peace proposals from whatever source they may be offered.

This week the expedition will hold meetings at The Hague, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam.

Mme. Roszika Schwimmer, the Hungarian delegate, who was largely responsible for organizing the expedition, said today:

"Information has reached me from influential sources that the establishment of an unofficial arbitration body will not be unwelcome. This has given us renewed encouragement that peace is less remote than is generally believed."

ASSERTS NATIONS WANT PEACE

Miss Addams Also Says Belligerents Want America to Act First.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—"Even at this time, a conference of neutral nations to formulate peace proposals would be well received by the belligerent countries of Europe," declared Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, in addressing a mass meeting held today by the Women's Peace Party, now in annual convention here.

Miss Addams, who was one of the United States delegates to the recent Women's Peace Conference at The Hague, said she found every country in Europe ready to join in a peace movement, provided this country made the initial move.

Other speakers advocated the education of youth in ideals of peace, the limitation of armaments in all civilized countries, the organization of an international commission to enforce universal peace, organized opposition to militarism, and the removal of economic causes of war.

Nearly $10,000 in cash was pledged at the meeting for the support of the party the coming year. The convention will adjourn tomorrow.

BRINGS $1,000,000 GOLD.

Adriatic Said to Have Been Delayed by Submarine Scare.

The White Star liner Adriatic arrived from Liverpool yesterday with $1,000,000 in gold for New York banks, 194 passengers, and 3,200 sacks of mail. Passengers said they were taken aboard on Dec. 20, but that the liner did not leave Liverpool until the night of Dec. 31. It was rumored that the Admiralty had held the Adriatic because submarines had been reported in St. George's Channel. Captain J. B. Ranson declined to give any reason for the delay.

George Heughan, who gave up his business in Manila on account of the war and is on his way to New Zealand, was a passenger. He said the Philippines depended chiefly for their prosperity on German credit, which ended when the war began. Then, he said, all business went to pieces, and he closed up and came away.

Alexander C. Dickens, a grandson of Charles Dickens, the novelist, arrived on the Adriatic to visit friends.

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YUAN STILL DELAYS ASCENDING THRONE

Mandates in Which He at First Refused, Then Accepted It, Reach Washington.

SIX REASONS PERSUADE HIM

Chinese President Urged Another Be Made Emperor — Coronation Soon Is Forecast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The text of the mandates by Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Republic of China, in which on one day he rejected the offer of the crown of projected monarchical restoration in China, and on the next indicated that he would accept it, were received in Washington today by mail from Peking. These mandates set forth the motives under which President Yuan represents himself as having been actuated, and show that he accepted the offer of the crown to take effect at such time as he deems proper.

Yuan has not yet taken the throne, although he sat in the throne chair on Jan. 1, but he is expected to do so shortly. If he has proclaimed himself Emperor he has not notified the chancelleries of the world, and until other nations have been so notified the monarchy cannot be recognized. Accompanying the copies of the mandates received here were letters asserting that Yuan was believed to be thoroughly sincere in his final acceptance of the offer of the crown, after having, like Caesar, declined it.

According to the communications received, thoughtful Chinese of the higher classes in Peking are afraid that with the passing of Yuan the republic would fall into weak hands and China would be at the mercy of Japan. It is represented as the desire of the leaders in the monarchical movement to place Yuan on the throne so that he may build up a strong monarchy.

Throne First Offered.

President Yuan's mandates were issued in response to communications made to him on Dec. 11 by the State Council. The first communication from the State Council was as follows:

Peking, Dec. 11.

Communication from the Council states that this council as a general representative intrusted by the Citizens' Representative Convention today held a meeting to examine the result of the national election, and that this council found there were 1,993 national citizens' representatives and there were 1,993 in favor of the constitutional monarchy.

This shows that the people has already decided upon the constitutional monarchy, and all the laws and ordinances, with the exception of those which are in conflict with the form of government, are still valid. From the dispatches and telegrams the President has been unanimously requested to be Emperor. Since there have been many imperial honorable laws in different periods the Presidential election laws are ipso facto abrogated. Herewith are transmitted from the Citizens' Representative Convention various petitions beseeching you to ascend the throne and you are requested to act accordingly.

BY MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL.

The response of President Yuan to the above communication follows:

Peking, Dec. 11.

I, the President, find that the sovereignty of the republic resides with the people. Since the Citizens' Representative Convention has unanimously decided in favor of the constitutional monarchy there is left no room for me to say, but the fact of requesting me to ascend the throne is indeed astonishing. At the beginning of the republic, I made an oath to develop the republic to the best of my ability. Now, if I made myself Emperor I would break my oath and there is no excuse on the point of faith.

My primary object, however, is to save the country and to save the people, and I do not care to sacrifice myself for the attainment of this object. But, in self-examination, I find there is nothing to justify me to cast aside the great principles of morality and faith. I hope the Citizens' Representatives who love me will not bear to force upon me the task which would be difficult for me to execute. I further hope that the General Representatives of the Citizens' Representative Convention will take careful and mature deliberation to request somebody else to ascend the throne.

I, the President, in the meantime, will in the name which I am having at present and in the exercise of existing duties and powers still maintain the existing conditions throughout the whole country. The petitions are herewith returned.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

Rejected by Yuan.

This mandate was not satisfactory to the members of the State Council. The information received here today is that the council refused to accept Yuan's rejection of the crown and went in a body to the Imperial Palace the night of Dec. 11, and delivered another communication in which six reasons were offered to Yuan why he should accept the throne. What these six reasons were could not be ascertained tonight. But on the following day Yuan issued a second mandate, as follows:

Peking, Dec. 12.

The State Council, as general representative of the National Citizens' Representative Convention, after having enumerated six reasons why I should not refuse to comply with the request, has again presented the offer and strongly urged me to ascend the throne. It should be understood that my patriotism is not a whit less than any other man's.

Now, the demand of the citizens is so pressing and their expectation is so keen that there is nothing left to excuse myself, and it is impossible for me to shirk the responsibility. But in laying the great foundation numerous and important matters present themselves, and, therefore, things should not be hastily done in order to avoid desultoriness. It is thus hereby ordered that all the Ministries and departments shall assemble to make detailed preparations each along its own line. As soon as the preparations shall have been completed they shall be presented to me for execution. The petitions are given to the State Department for file.

YUAH SHIH KAI.

It is the understanding in official and diplomatic circles here that Yuan decided that he would accept the throne and be crowned at "the proper time" without fixing a date. A newspaper dispatch from Peking, under date of Jan. 2, gave the erroneous impression here that Yuan had taken the throne, saying that at the official New Year's reception he entered the palace in the Imperial Yellow Chair, sat on the throne and was announced as "His Imperial Majesty." When he became President he rode to the palace in the same yellow chair and he sat on the same throne when inaugurated.

Anxiety in Washington.

In official and certain diplomatic circles here some anxiety was occasioned by the publication of a report from Tokio that Yuan had suffered an attack of apoplexy, and a Shanghai report that he had been assassinated. Tonight there came from Dallas, Texas, a telegram saying private advices had been received there that Yuan had resigned.

These reports are all discredited in Washington official and diplomatic circles, but messages were sent to Peking today making inquiry as to the foundation for the reports. On Dec. 29 Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, reported to the State Department from Peking that the political situation in China "is not considered serious."

New Episcopal Chapel in the Bronx.

Episcopalians formally opened yesterday a new $5,000 Chapel of the Good Shepherd in the Bronx. The $7,000 site was the gift of Frederick A. De Peyster and his sister. It is at Nereid Avenue and Matilda Street, Wakefield. The work is on the line of the new subway on its route to Mount Vernon. The chapel is in charge of Archdeacon Pott.

Gardner to Speak Here Today.

The National Security League announced yesterday that Representative Gardner of Massachusetts would speak at a conference of the league at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Astor. He has offered to devote thirty minutes to answering questions. Joseph H. Choate will preside.

PLOTTED HAITI REVOLUTION.

Politicians Sought to Kill President, Caperton Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The real significance of the revolutionary outbreak in Haiti last Wednesday morning was grasped for the first time by official Washington tonight, when Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the naval contingent in Haiti, notified the Navy Department that the trouble was part of a well-organized plot to assassinate President Dartiguenave.

Earlier reports from Admiral Caperton conveyed the impression that the outbreak was not serious. There had been no intimation that President Dartiguenave was in any danger. The earlier information was contained in a dispatch from Admiral Caperton on Jan. 6 to the effect that at about 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning the American marine barracks at Port au Prince was fired on by a small party of Haitians. Firing in other parts of the city followed, and the patrol officer was fired on several times, but the disturbance was suppressed in about half an hour. One Haitian was killed and several were wounded. Corporal Weder of the United States Marine Corps was wounded slightly. The leaders of the disturbance were arrested the following day.

The following message was received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Caperton at Port au Prince tonight:

"Disturbance Wednesday morning at Port au Prince was part of well-organized plot covering Port au Prince, Les Cayes, and Southern Haiti in general. Those engaged belonged to black party as distinguished from mulattos. Leaders in Port au Prince were Pierre Paul, Misaelcodio, Pradel, Annabel Hilaire, and Philogene. Latter three have been captured with several other minor leaders and have been confined. Pierre Paul and Misaelcodio escaped. It appears that this movement was made in favor of ex-Senator Paulin or Bourand for President. Plot contemplated assassination of President. Northern Haiti entirely quiet and does not seem to be concerned in this affair. No cause for alarm. Situation well in hand."

CHINESE ALUMNI TO WED.

Columbia and Barnard Romance Carried to Shanghai.

Information has just been received here that the wedding of Hua-Chuen Mei and Miss Anna Kont, two Chinese well known at Columbia and Barnard, is to take place on Feb. 22 in the Church of Our Saviour, Shanghai, China. They were graduated from Columbia and Barnard respectively, Hua-Chuen Mei in 1911 and in 1913 from the Law School, while Miss Kont was graduated from Barnard last June.

Mr. Mei was the first Chinese to be admitted last July to practice at the Federal bar in this district. He is 27 years old, was born in San Francisco, the son of a rich merchant, and spent seven years in China before he was sent to this city to be educated, first in the public schools and then at Columbia. He went to China last Autumn, and is now the editor in Shanghai of China's Young Men, the organ of the Young Men's Christian Association there.

When a mere boy he won one of the prizes offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1906 in its New York history competition for essays based on a series of articles on New York written by T. A. Janvier.

Miss Kont was born in China, but lived with her mother in Honolulu before she came to this city to complete her education. She was born, as was also Mr. Mei, of Christian parents. One of her brother is an Episcopal clergyman in Honolulu and another is a physician in Canton, China. She sailed last July for China, where she and her mother have remained, but it is expected by their friends here that with Mr. Mei she will return to this country to live. For eight years Mr. Mei made his home with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bacon of 457 West 123d Street, who were friends of his father.

DOCTORS, ANGRY, QUIT CUMBERLAND BOARD

Say Kingsbury Planned New System to Put in Prendergast's Physician.

DR. ROBINSON IS SPOKESMAN

He Declares Thirty of Old Staff Won't Serve Now.—Asserts He Was "Disgraced by Politicians."

More than thirty members of the board of the Cumberland Street Hospital in Brooklyn who have been reappointed to the new board under the reorganization plan of Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury have decided not to serve, according to Dr. Nathaniel Robinson of 89 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Robinson, in announcing yesterday that he would decline appointment, declared that one of the chief motives underlying the reorganization was to place Dr. J. Hubley Schall, Controller Prendergast's physician, at the head of the surgical department.

"The whole scheme," Dr. Robinson said, "is a disgrace to the Kingsbury administration. It was engineered by the Commissioner under the direction of Controller Prendergast. The hospital has had a long and honorable career, and my associations there have been agreeable in every respect. But now a Commissioner who knows absolutely nothing about hospital conditions in Brooklyn has the effrontery to disorganize the whole institution."

"Will you serve on the new advisory board?" Dr. Robinson was asked.

"I wil not. I feel that I have been humiliated, disgraced, and insulted by these politicians, and my associates feel the same way. They seem disinclined to express themselves, but I know that they will not serve. Not more than seven or eight of them will continue under the new administration

"The three men upon whose advice Commissioner Kingsbury acted are not competent to recommend any policy for Brooklyn institutions. Dr. Johnston is the only Brooklyn man among them, and, so far as I know, he has never had any hospital experience. Why doesn't Kingsbury try to disorganize Kings County Hospital? He doesn't dare to lay his hands on it as he did with the Cumberland Street Hospital."

Dr. Bernard F. Shea of 324 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, also declared that he would not serve.

"The reason is all due to politics and nothing else," he said. "The entire plan is distasteful to me and I do not feel that I could subject myself to such a scheme."

Several others who were reappointed would not commit themselves as to whether they would continue on the board, but it was understood they would not accept the places. It was said that a physician known to be close to Commissioner Kingsbury called up the men who were reported as planning resignations. That physician, it was said, intended to persuade them to stay. He was said to have told them the hospital under the new system would be "under a dual head," but just what that meant was not explained.

Commissioner Kingsbury's plan calls for four departments of the medical staff—surgery, of which Dr. Schall is the head; medicine, under Dr. E. Rodney Fiske; obstetrics, under Dr. Herbert C. Allen, and gynecology, under Dr. J. Francis Rankin. Dr. Schall is known to be at odds with many of the Brooklyn homeopaths, one of the physicians said last night. He is the only new member of the executives of departments.

Ten physicians who were members of the old board were not reappointed. None of these men would discuss the situation, but several of their former associates expressed resentment because they had been dropped.

Dr. Schall said there would be no difficulty in filling places of men who refused to come back into the board. There were 225 applicants for the appointments, he said.

Commissioner Kingsburg, in announcing the plans for the reorganization two weeks ago, said the action was in no way a reflection on members of the then existing medical board, but was taken to bring about a more effective and responsible organization.

"Aany large and unwieldy body," he said, "no matter how conscientious and efficient, does not conduce to the best results. It is the purpose of the new organization to localize and centralize responsibility."

DIES AS AUTO TURNS OVER.

Car, Skidding, Runs Off the Road, Landing In a Cornfield.

MINEOLA, Jan. 9.—One man was instantly killed and another probably fatally hurt in an automobile accident on the Jericho Turnpike near the public school at Hyde Park this afternoon. Harry Armstrong of 45 Dugan Street, Jamaica, a carpenter, was driving his touring car, and was accompanied by Jerry Semrad and his younger brother Louis of New Hyde Park, when the car skidded, revolved end over end twice, and landed in a cornfield at the side of the road.

Jerry Semrad was thrown against a telegraph pole and instantly killed. Armstrong's skull was fractured. He is in a critical condition in the Nassau Hospital. Louis Semrad jumped and escaped injury. Semrad was married a few weeks ago.

CALLS PROHIBITION FUTILE.

Says Army and Navy Haven't Enough Men to Enforce Such Law.

Hugh F. Fox, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, spoke at the Sunday evening forum of the Free Synagogue last night on the subject "The Futility of Prohibition." Mr. Fox pointed out that in the nineteen States which now have prohibition, the people are inclined to drink inferior spirits rather than the lighter beverages which they could get in a license State. The fact that beer and wine were too difficult to conceal on account of their bulk explained it, he said.

Speaking of National prohibition, Mr. Fox declared that a prominent Government official had once told him that to enforce national prohibition would require a police force as large as our army and navy put together.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist and author, in an address in the Park Avenue Methodist Church yesterday, suggested a pleasant home as an antidote for the saloon evil. Mr. Hillquit was asked to express his views on the subject after talking of unemployment.

"If the men who spend all their time in the saloons had pleasant homes, they would be in them," said Mr. Hillquit. "The saloon evil would then adjust itself."

He said industrial unionism, if properly conducted, would do much to solve the unemployment problem.

HENRY ST. HOUSE CONCERT.

Settlement Workers Entertain Their Friends and Patrons.

The annual musical entertainment provided by Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement, and resident members to friends and patrons of the institution took place last night in the assembly rooms at 265 Henry Street.

The program, which was arranged by Mrs. John R. MacArthur, included Miss Jennie Larsen, who is a protegé of Mrs. Arthur C. James, and is singing under the direction of Mrs. Antonia Sawyer. Miss Larsen's selections were accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Harrison Irvine. Other performers were Robert Maitland, a singer, and Fascha Jacobsen, the youthful Russian violinist, who recently made his début here.

Among the two hundred guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Oswald Garrison Villard, Thatcher Brown, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

STARVES TO DEATH; HAD $700 HIDDEN

Peddler of Canned Food Suffered Rather Than Touch His Stock.

HOARDED COINS IN HIS ROOM

94-Year-Old Man Had Told His Landlady He Was Too Poor to Pay for a Doctor.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, who keeps a boarding house at 347 Water Street, heard the sounds of a man moaning which came from one of her rooms occupied by Raymond Garcia, a peddler, 94 years old, who had been a lodger of Mrs. Crawford's for three years. She was frightened, because only a few months ago a friend of Garcia's, a man of nearly his own age, named Guillermo Polegre, who had occupied an adjoining room, had become ill and died there before any one had had any idea of his illness.

She rushed to the room and found Garcia gasping on the floor beside the tiny bed. Mrs. Crawford called Sergeant Gallagher of the Oak Street Station who, when he saw the old man's condition, summoned Dr. Perry of the Volunteer Hospital, where Garcia was at once taken. The hospital physicians diagnosed the patient's illness as due directly to starvation and exposure. They worked over him with various stimulants, but the treatment came too late, and Garcia died in a few hours.

A search of the room by the police disclosed the fact that the old man had enough food stored in the room in which he slept to have kept him alive for weeks. There were numerous cans of olive oil, sardines, and spices, all a part of his stock which he peddled.

Many little salt and tobacco bags were also found by the police, all tightly tied up, and when opened were discovered to contain coins and bills of small denomination. Garcia had amassed more than $700 in this way, and had kept it all hidden near him. His fingers were groping close to a mining bond with a stamped value of $100 when he was found.

Several months ago, Mrs. Crawford said, he had been ill and needed medical attention.

"I told him then," said Mrs. Crawford, "that he was a very sick man and needed a doctor. But he declared that a physician would cost at least $3 and that he hadn't that much money in the world."

Mrs. Crawford said that the dead man had one friend in the world that she knew of, a Mrs. E. J. Williams of 104 East 117th Street. Mrs. Williams had told her, she said, that Garcia had several thousand dollars, but of them she had no accurate knowledge. Polegre, Garcia's friend, who had died in the room next to his, she declared, was afterward found to have left Brooklyn property valued at $40,000.

Mrs. Williams said last night that she was a sister-in-law of the late Guillermo Polegre, Garcia's former friend. She said that Polegre and Garcia had once owned a restaurant together on Pearl Street, which had been quite famous in its day as a gathering place for the Spanish inhabitants of New York.

Garcia, she said, had a small fortune in stocks and bonds of various sorts, and she thought perhaps some Brooklyn property. He had come over to this country from Spain fifty years ago, and had always been a hard worker. She said she had never heard that he was a miser.

BRACKETT TAKES UP THE FIGHT FOR RILEY

Continued from Page 1.

He will deny that he had any agreement with the Governor to submit to him matters affecting Sing Sing.

Doesn't Know Osborne's Witnesses.

As to the intimidation of witnesses, Riley will set forth that it was impossible for him to intimidate witnesses for Osborne, because he had no knowledge of whom he might call. The witnesses before the Grand Jury were State witnesses.

"How in the world do I know whom Osborne will call?" asked Riley tonight. "I have the names of witnesses who were before the Grand Jury, but they were all against Osborne and few of them are now at Sing Sing. I don't know whom he will call and I don't know who are his particular friends at Sing Sing. It is ridiculous for the Governor to make such a charge. I should think his experience as District Attorney would teach him that a defendant's witnesses do not come before a Grand Jury. The whole outfit of charges is the most trumped-up affair I ever heard of."

Riley will also attempt to justify his prison administration and will put the blame for troubles at Sing Sing upon the Governor, who, he says, is entirely responsible for Osborne, whom he decided to appoint before he was inaugurated as Governor. Riley will justify his opposition to Osborne by alleging that self-government cannot be practical in a prison because it destroys the Warden's authority and promotes dissension among prisoners. He is in favor of the Mutual Welfare League as it exists at Auburn, where there is no prisoners' court to fix punishments, that being done by the Warden.

Start of Committee Fight.

Politicians attach importance to the entrance of Brackett into the Riley case because of the meeting of the State Republican Committee in New York next Friday, when a clash is expected between members controlled by those friendly to Whitman and those opposed. Whitman wants not only to be a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, but he wants to name the other three of the "big four," so that he can go to Chicago with a delegation aggressively in favor of his nomination for President, instead of merely formally so. William Barnes doesn't object to Whitman being a delegate at large, but that's about as far as he cares to help the Whitman Presidential candidacy. Brackett is a Barnes man with much to say as to the action of a large faction of the State committee, and he won't back Mr. Whitman for anything.

OSBORNE TALKS TO FORUM.

Says Morality Is as High in Prisons as Outside.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 9.—Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing, was asked many questions by people in the audience today at the New Rochelle Forum when he spoke to 2,000 people on "The Need for Prison Reform." After he had finished speaking he was asked, "Do you believe the present acting Warden will carry out your system of prison reform?"

"Yes, I do," Mr. Osborne answered. There was a laugh when a man asked if convicts can learn to be chauffeurs in Sing Sing. Mr. Osborne answered: "There are more than 400 men enrolled in the night school classes and more than half of them are in the automobile school, but it is needless to say they practice exclusively inside the walls."

Mr. Osborne declared that morality in prisons is as high as it is in society outside of prisons. "There are many immoral men and women in the world, and they are not all in prison," said he. "It isn't fair to judge prisoners by the worst of them, or to judge society by the office holders."

PULPITS UPHOLD OSBORNE.

Dr. Holmes and Dr. Reisner Say Sing Sing Reform Must Go On.

"Thomas Mott Osborne and Sing Sing Prison," was the subject of the Rev. John Haynes Holmes's service yesterday in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Dr. Holmes read from a book written by a prison visitor, describing the changes under the Osborne régime. As to the honesty and integrity of Mr. Osborne he said he would believe him innocent after reading what Dr. Elliot of Harvard had said of him and learning who were his enemies.

"As soon as Mr. Osborne became Warden and started reforms his enemies began to hound him," Dr. Holmes said. "There was the group of intellectual crooks who started to make trouble for him. They were the men who through political and other influences secured privileges that other less favored prisoners did not enjoy. They had immunity, and sometimes went to their former haunts outside the walls for their pleasure. Mr. Osborne curtailed these privileges and immunities, and then this small band began war on the warden. Then there was the old political gang composed of members of the two great parties that profited under the old conditions.

"It was because of the profits in contracts and the rake off that they fought and are now fighting Mr. Osborne so savagely. Mr. Osborne is guilty of the simple crime of governing Sing Sing for the benefit of the prisoners and the world. The old political gang governed Sing Sing for themselves and not for the prisoners. Mr. Osborne may be as black as Beelzebub, or he may be as white as the purest angel, but that doesn't touch the matter. You men must rally and get behind him for the great work for humanity he has accomplished."

Speaking in Grace M. E. Church in West 104th Street, the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, the pastor, had this to say regarding affairs at Sing Sing:

"Governor Whitman evidently is sincere in his determination to stand by the reforms at Sing Sing. He could do nothing but ask for the resignation of Mr. Riley. Even though he is compelled to withdraw unqualified support of Mr. Osborne he yet believes his confidence in other men who carry out the same policy. To do that he had to remove Riley to make it possible for Warden Kirchwey to carry out these policies. Every fair minded man will approve his action."

George Gordon Battle, attorney for Mr. Osborne, speaking last night on "Prison Reform in Sing Sing" at Public School 101, Lexington Avenue and 111th Street, said the present opposition to prison reform and to Osborne came from politicians, from dealers in prison supplies, and from individuals who are prejudiced against helping the convicts.

"The value of Osborne's theory and practice," said Mr. Battle, "lay in the fact that he preserved the self-respect of the convict and lent encouragement to the idea that the convict leaving prison may become a useful member of society and not a menace and an expense to the State. It is based on the doctrine of humanity and reason, and those who believe in that doctrine should uphold this first attempt at prison reform in this country, and should support the efforts of the present Warden Professor Kirchwey."

Dwight Leeper
has joined the
Christmas Club

He will use his check next Christmas for medical expenses just incurred.

Pretty soft for Dwight, and rather clubby of the Doctor.

Look for the sign Christmas Club in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, Spring 369, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.
14 Banks in Greater New York.
200 in New York State. 100 in New Jersey. 35 in Connecticut.

FREE 6 NEW HAVEN MEN; DISAGREE ON 5

Continued from Page 1.

Stephen D. Hirshman, the foreman, "but we can never concur. If any one wants to hear more evidence let him ask for it individually."

As the foreman spoke he cast a glance round the box that seemed to suggest that he was weary of the whole matter, disgusted with the stand taken by some of his colleagues, and wanted to throw on them the responsibility of asking for further instruction.

"Let me say, then," went on Judge Hunt gently and earnestly, "I know that you must appreciate how important it is for all interested, to the public as well as to the defendants, that the jury should, if it conscientiously can, reach a decision. No juror is called upon to sacrifice his conscientious opinion, but it is his duty deliberately, earnestly, and calmly to confer with his fellows, so as to reach a decision, if it is possible to do so conscientiously.

"Jurors may well ask themselves whether their viewpoints are so soundly predicated on the evidence that they cannot be altered, and they may ascertain what basis there is for their convictions. I merely suggest these thoughts to you, for I fully appreciate the difficulties of this long trial, and so ask you once more to consider for a time the case."

Then the court brought to the attention of the jury the possibility of there being a difference made between the several defendants. He said:

"If, after you have done this with painstaking care, as I have suggested, you still find you cannot reach conscientiously a unanimous conclusion upon the main issue as to all the defendants, it might be that you can reconcile difference with relation to some and yet not to all. Under such circumstances your verdict would be an agreement as to some and a disagreement as to others. The Court might receive such a verdict."

In Whispered Conference.

Then Judge Hunt asked if there was any part of the testimony which the jury would like read, and the foreman turned around to Juror No. 7, James H. Carton, as though he were one of the principals of the opposition and motioned him to speak. Mr. Carton turned and whispered to Juror No. 8, Joel Kraus, and then Mr. Kraus bent over and spoke to Juror No. 2, Max Hartman.

Nothing came of the deliberations and the foreman, with a shrug of the shoulders as though he despaired of getting any results when the malcontents would not seek the aid of the Court, rose and led the way from the box.

It was then 12:30 o'clock and Marshal McCarthy took some of the defendants for a much needed shave and then conducted them all to a restaurant for lunch.

It was about 2 o'clock when they returned, and two hours later they sent word to Judge Hunt that they were ready to report. The Judge was uptown, and it was 4:30 o'clock before he took his seat in court and the jurors were once more ushered down. As they came in it was noted that Foreman Hirschman carried a sheet of legal foolscap in his hand, and that every man had his coat over his arm.

The court was well filled as the final proceedings began, the defendants and lawyers being in their accustomed places and a few spectators having found their way in to see the unusual sight of the Federal District Court in session on a Sunday afternoon.

"Is your verdict as to all the defendants?" was Judge Hunt's first question.

A Divided Verdict.

"No, Sir," replied the foreman.

"Before receiving it, let me ask you whether you believe that it is impossible for you to agree concerning all the defendants?"

"I do," replied Mr. Hirschman.

"Gentlemen," said the Judge, addressing all the jurors, "is it your wish that the court accept the foreman's statement concerning all the defendants?"

"It is," answered the jurors in chorus.

"Then I am to assume that you wish to be relieved of your duties in so far as the defendants are concerned?"

Again the jurors answered together, and Judge Hunt asked that the verdict be read. Mr. Hirshman then reading from the paper announced that they had found not guilty D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Hemingway, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, and Henry K. McHarg, but that they were disagreed as to William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles F. Brooker, Charles M. Pratt, and Edward D. Robbins.

Clerk Elmer Westerfelt then swore the jury as accepting the verdict as their own, and the Court said:

"The defendants who have been found not guilty are discharged. The other defendants will remain on the calendar for such disposition as may be made of them."

Then turning to the jury he thanked them for their faithful attention to their duties, and said they were particularly to be commended for the "dignity and circumspection" with which they had performed their duties for a period of thirteen weeks.

Then came the time for congratulating the defendants who had been acquitted, and their lawyers, and for assuring those on whom there had been a disagreement that it might have been worse. Mr. Taft shook hands with F. M. Swacker, one of the Government's attorneys, and after the long association of the trial there seemed a general relief that none of the party was headed yet for Atlanta.

The jury stated that there was a tacit understanding that none of them would discuss what happened in their deliberations, but in a few minutes enough had leaked out to enable a pretty fair idea to be formed of what had influenced them.

First Vote Equally Divided.

When they retired at luncheon time on Friday the first ballot showed them absolutely divided, 6 to 6, for acquittal and conviction. They began to discuss the case, and the next ballot showed that those for acquittal had so far prevailed that two of the jurors, Mr. Hirschman, the foreman, and C. A. Flint, had voted blank. The third ballot showed the same men unwilling to vote either way, but one absolute gain for the defendants, so that the figures stood 7 for acquittal, 3 for conviction, and 2 blank. A little later Mr. Hirschman came over to the defendants, and as the jurors left for their hotel Friday night the vote stood 8 for acquittal, 3 for conviction, and Mr. Flint still on the fence.

On Saturday at the first ballot they took up the line-up which they were to keep for fourteen ballots. Mr. Flint joined the conviction party, and from then until the eighteenth, and last, ballot was taken on the divided verdict, which was, of course, unanimous, the eight in favor of acquittal were faced by Mr. Flint, Max Hartman, James H. Carton, and Peter Wagner.

It seems that the one matter which was discussed again and again was the existence of a conspiracy, and the particular matters such as the Boston & Maine acquisition and the capture of the Joy Line were considered merely as throwing light upon that. Judge Hunt in his charge had ruled that unless the jurors were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that a conspiracy had been formed in 1890 or 1892, and had continued down within the three years preceding the finding of the indictment, they must not convict.

Concentrated on Joy Line.

The court had been asked to read over the charge, as far as it dealt with the tripartite agreement and the Sound lines agreement. As a result the jurors held they need give no further attention to the tripartite agreement, but that there was a question for them in the attitude taken by the New Haven toward the Joy Line. So they concentrated particularly upon the Joy Line purchase, and it was the feeling which the four who stood out entertained that the New Haven had gone beyond the law in acquiring that corporation, which had most to do with preventing the acquittal of all the defendants.

There was some attention to the acquisition of the Boston & Maine, and those who wished to convict refused to give as much weight as the others to the evidence of Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Pratt on the matter. But practically no attention, it was learned, was paid to the Billard transactions, the Metropolitan Steamship Company deals, or the earlier railroad acquisitions like that of the New England Company.

Mr. Hartman and Mr. Flint, if they could have brought over the other two with them, would have been willing to vote for an acquittal at one period of the discussion, but as soon as they found that Mr. Carton and Mr. Wagner were determined that there should be a conviction of some, they came back to them.

Wearied of Debate.

The discussions at first took the form of a regular debate, although it was admitted that at times they became more strenuous than public debates usually are, but as the time wore on the jurors found the strain telling on them, and the discussion fell off until only two or three were carrying on the argument, with the others sitting wearily by.

Mr. Ledyard had nothing to say about the disagreement in his case, but when Mr. Brooker was asked how he felt about being in the same plight, he said:

"We are still in the boat, and the water appears calm."

When Charles S. Mellen was asked if he had anything to say about the attack made upon him by Robert L. Batts, counsel for the Government, who in summing up suggested that he had not told the truth, he replied:

"He forgot to mention I was a witness answering the questions put to me, and was not supposed to volunteer information."

The indictment under which the trial was conducted was found on Feb. 26 last year, to supersede another of the preceding November. The trial actually began on Dec. 13, and the jury went out on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. They were thus deliberating a shorter time than the jury which convicted Charles W. Morse in the Federal District Court, which took two and a half days, and the jury in the case of Julian Hawthorne, which deliberated for three days.

MAY ASK NEW TRIAL FOR FIVE.

Attorney General Pleased That All the Defendants Were Not Freed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Although Attorney General Gregory tonight declined to comment on the verdict in the New Haven case, it is believed here that the Department of Justice probably will ask for new trials in the case of the five men about whom the jury was in disagreement.

Some officials of the department were plainly gratified over the fact that so many of the defendants failed to obtain acquittal, and took the view that the men about whom the jury disagreed were the most prominent figures in the upbuilding of the New Haven system.

Officials have been keenly interested in the outcome of the case. It was begun virtually at the direction of President Wilson, who took a decided interest in the negotiations between the Department of Justice and the present management of the New Haven, which resulted ultimately in the separation of the New Haven and its subsidiaries.

Mr. Gregory has had a deep personal interest in the case. He was special assistant in charge of the civil negotiations and was Attorney General when the Grand Jury began its investigation of the "criminal aspects of the case."

The Attorney General feels that at least the action of the jury has shown that the criminal provision of the Sherman Law is not entirely a dead letter. Government attorneys admittedly have pinned their faith to a large degree on the New Haven case and from the disagreement about the five officials they have taken new hope.

NEW ENGLAND FEELS RELIEF.

Friends of Connecticut Defendants Glad Trial Is Over.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—From a symposium of opinions gathered tonight, the general impression in Connecticut from the ending of the New Haven Ex-Director's trial is that of relief and some exaltation that the Connecticut defendants are acquitted.

"The State has had about enough," said one prominent industrial leader. "The Government might spend more money and get a somewhat different result, but it is more important to get the New Haven stock back to par."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Puts Indigestion Out of Business

Thousands of stomach-sufferers have found that by sipping a glass of Man-a-cea Water with their meals they can do away with drugs and artificial aids to digestion and still eat freely of hearty, palatable foods. Man-a-cea is a delicious, natural mineral-spring water used as a table water for thirty years in the treatment of stomach and intestinal disorders. It is

TERRAZAS TELLS OF HIS TORTURES

Held for $500,000 Ransom, a Bribe to a Villista Jailer Freed Him.

WAS THREATENED DAILY

Feared for His Life for Two Years and Was Once Hanged Until Nearly Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 9.—Tonight Luis Terrazas, 2d, in the private dining room of his father's home on Golden Hill, told THE TIMES correspondent the story of his confinement as hostage of Villa, in the Chihuahua prison.

"My story is only the plain tale of torture which hundreds of Mexican citizens could have told had they lived," he said. "As you of the border know, I have never had any part in any political affairs in Mexico. My brother Alberto and my father have been active in political affairs, but, during all of my life, I have been too busy with the affairs of my father's estate to participate in any political movements. Villa knew this, as did his counselors. It was for this reason that I consented to remain behind in Chihuahua when General Mercado and my aged father led the exodus from the capital before Villa's advance. I was assured by the foreign consuls who controlled affairs in the interim that I would not be molested, and they promised to present these facts to Villa, which they did.

"While I was in the Foreign Club talking with an American friend, I was arrested, and thrown into the filthy State penitentiary by Villa's guards. Protests were filed by the Foreign Consular Corps, which were ignored by Villa, who announced that he was the only man in Mexico who had the right to say who should be put in jail and who liberated. No hearing before any court was given me. I was not told the reason for my arrest. In truth, I do not know to this day why I was tortured as I was, except that my father was wealthy and I was the tool for extorting money from him.

No privileges were permitted me other than those given the poorest peon who was confined in the State penitentiary. Fleas infested the cells, coming from those occupied by the poorer people, and against them we could do nothing, for we had no water for bathing, no way to get a change of clothing, and only what food we received came from the filthy garbage cans. At times I was permitted to have food brought to me, but this was not often, and I then shared it with my fellow prisoners, for I never could have eaten it and seen them look at me with their hungry eyes.

"My wife, who had been accustomed to all of the comforts of our home, suffered more than I from the things I was forced to undergo. When she came to me, which was as often as the keepers would permit, she would weep and lament the fact that fleas climbed over my clothing and other vermin crawled on the floor, while flies shared my food. Acting on an impulse inspired by her sympathy for me, she went to Villa, in spite of his known reputation in regard to women, and asked as a wife that I be permitted to have clean clothes and wholesome food.

His Wife Thrown from the Palace.

"Do you know what Villa did as an answer to her entreaties? Turing to two of his guards he said with a vile oath: 'Throw this woman out!' as if my wife were an animal. Accustomed to obeying every command of his, those guards actually threw my wife from the palace—the palace to which she always had the entrée as one of the social leaders of the city and State.

"I became accustomed to my confinement; my mental tortures were deadened by frequent repetition over two years; but that one act of Villa cut deep in my heart that I will never forget or forgive him in this world or the next."

"Señor Terrazas, how much did Villa extort from you and your family in the course of your imprisonment?" the correspondent asked.

"That is a question I have always evaded in the past for fear it would complicate matters," Señor Terrazas answered. "But now that I am free I feel that I can speak frankly to you.

"When I was first arrested Villa made an arbitrary demand that my father pay $500,000 gold for my release. This he consented to do, although it meant the conversion of all his available property and wealth, even to the last penny. And my father, like the great man that he is, consented without an instant's hesitation, although he was past 80, and it meant his pauperization in his old age when he was expatriated and his property had been seized. But, like the shrewd business man that he is, he demanded that I be delivered at the border, and, as an evidence of good faith, placed money and securities in an El Paso bank to cover the amount of the demand. But Villa refused and, knowing that the payment of any sum while I was a prisoner in Chihuahua would be of no benefit to me, my father refused payment until I should be set at liberty across the border.

Tortured by Hanging.

"Then came the awful day when I thought my life had come to its end. A detachment of troops removed me from the prison. And that command was in charge of Raoul Madero, brother of Francisco Madero. I was taken from the penitentiary to an abandoned adobe house and there hanged by the neck until the world was a blur and I thought I had seen my last day on earth. I succeeded in moving my head sufficiently to make my executioners understand that I was willing to reveal the hiding place of the gold of the Banco Minero which they sought. In the rush of the hurried departure it was impossible to take the gold from the bank, and it was hidden in a hollow steel column supporting the beamed ceiling. A hole had been cut and the money, all in Mexican gold, lowered into it. There they found it, and it was transferred to Villa's treasury, I was told.

"For three days I was unable to eat because of the contraction of the muscles in my neck due to the rope, and to this day I carry the scar of that rope mark on my neck. I was unable to take solid food for a week, and my health was permanently injured by the awful experience.

"That was one single incident. Not a day passed during the two years that I was not threatened with death in one form or another, either standing against the execution wall at the penitentiary, or at the hands of drunken guards. Finally, when my health became impaired, I was permitted to go to our town house; but the guard was not relaxed.

"Worse than this nervous torture and constant fear of slow death were the sights I was forced to witness. Day by day the men with whom I was associated in the prison were taken out and shot before my eyes. Ignacio Iriguigin went first, and a faithful friend he was; then Governor Felipe Gutierrez, and another day Juan Prieto, one of the brightest legal minds in Mexico and a relative by marriage of my family. The victims died like men, but the sound of the shots and the dull sound of the flesh striking the flagging in the patio will be with me until I die.

"Villa, being bitter against my father for no better reason than that he was wealthy, naturally made my captivity as hard as possible for me.

Through the Bars to Freedom.

"Then came the escape. We arranged with a keeper to let us out for a consideration, and we succeeded in sawing two bars. This left an opening barely large enough for a small man to get out. As I had grown stout with confinement, it was necessary for me to go through the opening second in order that one might pull me from without and the third man push from within. Then we made our way to the hills, taking the keeper with us, and I stayed at the home of a poor man who was a friend of my father's until I could make my way to the border.

"To me as a Mexican the United States had always stood for freedom in the abstract. But yesterday morning when I crossed the international bridge I realized for the first time what freedom really meant, and I said to my brother: 'Now, at last, I am free in the land of the free.'

"Never will I be able to repay those Americans who have assisted me. Myself and my family are under everlasting obligations to those who kept my case before the Washington Government. In this, my father has informed me, THE NEW YORK TIMES had no small part.

"My only plan now is to remain here, let my nerves relax from their awful strain, and try to forget the sounds of the dying and the weeping of many women. Some day I hope to return to my own country. Now I am with my family in a free country, and I am happy for the first time in two years."

CAN'T HAVE CLAUSSEN CASH.

Judge Who Paroled Mrs. Dona Holds Up Her Income.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Ida Claussen Dona, who ran away and was married to Francis Dona almost immediately upon her release recently from the Middletown Insane Hospital, cannot draw on her estate to pay for her honeymoon or other bills. Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack so ruled late Saturday night. The decision was made public today.

Mrs. Dona, now with her husband at the Hotel Dennis in Atlantic City, sought to regain possession of her fortune, which was in charge of her brother, Matthew Claussen, as committee of her estate. Justice Tompkins in his decision said: "She was released by this Court on parole from the Middletown State Hospital, where she had been confined as an insane person. In making the application for and obtaining her release from the State Hospital, and her parole in the custody of her brother, she deliberately deceived both her brother and the Court, and since her release she has violated the conditions of her parole, which was that she should live at her brother's home in New York City and be always under his control and direction and never to go at large without an attendant to be employed by her brother.

"Under these circumstances the Court will not grant this motion. She must return to her brother's home and comply with the conditions of her parole."

WARNS SHIPPING OF WRECK.

A Partially Submerged Schooner Floats Twelve Miles Out at Sea.

The radio operator at the New York Navy Yard has sent out a warning to all vessels entering this port to look out for a large piece of partially submerged wreckage that was right in the fairway and a menace to navigation. The information was received in the afternoon by radio from the Government station at Arlington, stating that the position of the wreckage, which had two spars showing, was 37.55 north latitude and 72.13 west longitude, which is about twelve miles east of the Ambrose Channel lightship.

It was thought probable by coast guard men that the wreckage might be a schooner which had been lost in the recent storm off the coast and had drifted in towards the harbor. No description of it was given in the warning sent from Arlington to the Navy Yard. It was understood that the wreckage was sighted by the White Star liner Canopic, which sailed yesterday for Genoa, via Boston, and that she flashed the report to Arlington.

'T. R. OR HUGHES,' BULL MOOSE SLOGAN

Continued from Page 1.

seen," said one member of the party. "But it won't be a patch on the National Convention. Wait until you see that. The Progressives are getting ready for a campaign that will make 1912 look quiet."

Colonel Roosevelt is expected to attend the Progressive Convention if it is held in Chicago on June 7. It has been said that extensive quarters have been leased for the Colonel, and it is known positively that the Florentine Room and other sections of the Congress Hotel, where the Roosevelt men gathered in 1912, have been rented again this year.

Reports from Chicago yesterday were to the effect that there was some opposition among Western delegations to the National Committee meeting to the holding of the convention in Chicago at the same time the Republicans meet. When this was told to members of the New York delegation they said that "everything would come out all right." June 7, or June 9 at the latest, they agreed, would be the date, and Chicago the place.

CONGRESSMEN FAVOR HUGHES.

Progressive Members Say Justice Could Reconcile All Factions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Progressive members of the House have accepted as final Colonel Roosevelt's statement that he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Republican Party next June, although they know that nothing which Colonel Roosevelt has said has excluded him from accepting the nomination if it should come to him from the Republican Convention. They say that they do not look forward to Colonel Roosevelt's name at the head of a ticket to be nominated either at the Republican or at the Progressive Convention.

The Progressives agree that there is a strong tendency among the former Roosevelt men to return to the Republican Party, and they cite this as an additional reason for urging Justice Hughes for President. There is a growing feeling among Republicans that if the Republican Convention becomes deadlocked after the third day because of the conflicting ambitions of the many candidates for the nomination, Justice Hughes will be almost certain to secure the nomination.

Four years ago there were votes cast for Justice Hughes by two Pennsylvania delegates, one of whom, Representative Griest of Lancaster, is certain to be elected a delegate to the next Republican Convention. Mr. Griest looks upon the present wave of popular sentiment for Justice Hughes as an indorsement of his own vote in 1912.

Whether there will be a get-together movement depends entirely on the action of the Progressives, according to Representative John I. Nolan of California, generally recognized as the Progressive leader in the House.

"Senator Borah or Senator Cummins might be considered," he said, "but they are not strategically placed as to territory from which Presidential nominees are likely to be selected. Justice Hughes is the one strong man who, running on a platform containing the Progressive principles, could and would unite all the factions."

Representative Henry W. Temple of Pennsylvania indicated the prospect of a reunion of Republicans and Progressives.

FINAL
Price-Reductions
To Insure a Quick Clearance
Model Suits, Gowns, etc. | which have been used for adaptations this season
Originally Cost $85 Up
Reduced to $25 up.
I. Jacobs & Co.
Dressmakers & Ladies' Tailors,
49 WEST 46TH STREET.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE MEXICAN FINANCES

Establishment of a Modified Reserve Bank System Seems Certain.

A CENTRAL BANK OF ISSUE

Capital 250,000,000 Pesos; Currency Guaranteed by Metallic Reserves and Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Jan. 9.—The plans to reorganize the finances of Mexico and to place the credit of the nation on a sound basis will be discussed by Louis Cabrera and Rafael Nieto, Secretary of the Treasury, on the former's arrival in Queretaro. These plans comprise the establishment of a Bank of Mexico under Government control. The project, as outlined to me today by Señor Nieto, will undoubtedly be accepted. These are its principal provisions:

Article 1.—Nullification of the actual concessions of the banks of issue.

The decree of Dec. 25 will be utilized to effect the nullification of the large majority of the banks of issue of the republic.

The capital of the Bank of Mexico will be 250,000,000 pesos, private capital at the banks whose concessions have not been declared null, and those that will be selected by the Secretary of Hacienda. Among those whose concessions have been declared null, a few will have the right to subscribe to the shares of the new bank a sum equal to the amount of their capital, and will be obliged to subscribe not less than the amount of their metallic reserves.

The public and the banks will be obliged to subscribe to the capital of the new bank entirely in silver or gold.

The Government will subscribe one-third of the authorized new issue, or about 83,000,000 pesos.

To integrate this sum the Government will put aside in the form of a metallic reserve the largest amount possible. To guarantee the rest of the issue there will be assigned one-half of the stamp and oil taxes, and one-half of the expectation taxes on precious metals. These sums will pass monthly to the new bank until the Government's capital has been made up. Meanwhile the deferred subscriptions will draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent., payable in specie.

Bank's Capital 250,000,000 Pesos.

The Bank of Mexico will issue bills in the proportion fixed by law in relation to its capital and its metallic reserve. This will amount to 250,000,000 pesos in bills, which the Government presses are now issuing.

To make up the difference between the capital which is subscribed by the Government and the 250,000,000 pesos the Government will give the banks bonds, which will draw 3 per cent. interest.

The banks that have not lost their concessions, and those that are found financially sound, even though they have lost their concessions, will fuse with the Bank of Mexico, adding their subscriptions to those that have been noted before. As the State banks that have not lost their concessions will represent a minimum strength, it will be easy to make the necessary arrangements for them to enter the new organization.

The financially sound banks that for whatever reason do not enter the new combination will be allowed to continue operation as private banks, without the faculty of issuing bills.

The banks that have been adjudged financially unsound will enter into legal liquidation.

The bills of the member banks will be redeemed by the new bills of the Bank of Mexico and by means of arrangements made between each of the interested institutions and the new banks.

The banks that have passed into liquidation and those that continue as private banks without forming part of the new bank may redeem their bills in currency or in the new bills of the Bank of Mexico.

To Establish a Moratorium.

The bills of the Bank of Mexico will have unlimited circulation until Dec. 31, 1917. The new paper money will have unlimited circulation up to an amount equal to one-half of the bank's capital, but there will be established a moratorium for the operations contracted before the issue of the new paper money, so that creditors will not be obliged to accept that paper in payment, and debtors will not have the right to liquidate their debts with it.

To guarantee the soundness of these financial operations it will be necessary to adopt the following measures:

To allow a reasonable time to cover the whole of the foreign debt due now and those payments that will fall due in the next three years.

To economize in the budget of expenditures, principally in the war account.

To reorganize the tax system according to the following plan:

To revalue unimproved lands with the object of imposing equitable taxes on rural and urban property; to enforce an income tax; to impose import taxes, fixing in gold the tariff on articles of luxury, and to reduce the tariff on articles of general consumption; to raise the export tax on precious metals; to modify the oil tax, fixing a certain percentage ad valorem; to increase the tax on tobacco and alcohol; to tax stocks and bonds of limited liability corporations.

Until one-fourth of the new paper currency has been put in circulation, taxes will be paid in this paper, except those the payment of which is required in specie.

Taxes will be paid to the Bank of Mexico in bills, with the exception of the imposts placed on exports and imports and the tax on the production of oil and metals, which will be paid in specie.

Villa Currency To Be Repudiated.

Señor Nieto says that the Government will not accept bills or currency issued by Villa or by the so-called Conventionalistas, with the exception of 6,000,000 pesos issued by Villa that were authorized by General Carranza before Villa's convention opened at Aguascalientes.

General José Maria Rodriguez, chief surgeon of the Constitutionalist army, says that since the opening of the campaign against typhus in December the number of cases in Mexico City has fallen to less than 4,000, and that before the first of February the city will be free from the epidemic.

When he was asked about the visit of Dr. Paul Hysler, who had offered all the resources of the Rockefeller Institute, General Rodriguez said that the Government would accept help to the extent of allowing the institute to maintain a hospital for persons who could afford to pay a small sum for their treatment, and that it would be grateful for scientific aid, but could not accept money contributions, as it was under obligation to take care of its own people. The sum of 2,000,000 pesos had been granted for this work, and the Government will increase it. He admitted that the whole central plateau was afflicted with the epidemic, which he said was raging in the important towns of Puebla, Pachuca and Toluca.

GIVE BONUS TO WORKERS.

Syracuse Companies Will Distribute $414,372 Among 8,249 Men.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 9.—Special bonuses, aggregating $414,372, will be paid tomorrow by the Solvay Process Company and the Semet-Solvay Company to their 8,249 employes. Approximately $226,020 will be distributed among 4,573 in the local plants. Besides the plant here, the Solvay Process Company has branches at Detroit, Mich., and Hutchinson, Kan. The bonus is based on total earnings of each company in the past year.

AN EDISON BUILDING BURNS.

Inventor Says He Will Rebuild Silver Lake Plant in 48 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

SILVER LAKE, N. J., Jan. 9.—From a cause yet unsettled but supposed to have been defective light wiring, a corrugated steel building, 200 feet long by eighty-five deep, belonging to Thomas A. Edison, and part of his chemical plant here, where he made carbolic acid, took fire late tonight. It was burned to the ground, though the local fire department, reinforced by the Newark department, kept the flames from spreading to any other of the fifteen buildings, where many chemicals are stored.

Mr. Edison was notified when the fire started and, with Mrs. Edison, motored from his home in Llewellyn Park to see the fire.

"I have that building replaced within forty-eight hours," said he, when he saw the place was doomed, "and before I go to bed I'll have plans drawn for the new machinery. This won't delay us at all."

Then he hurried home to begin his work. He estimated the loss at between $4,500 and $5,000. The property was not incorporated and is solely Mr. Edison's.

MISSION SOCIETIES MEET.

Women's Organizations in the Council for the First Time.

A Home Mission Council, representing societies that have organized 50,000 churches, will meet in this city tomorrow in the chapel of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Reports will be made showing the largest year Christian churches have ever known. For the first time women's organizations will meet with the official ones conducted by men.

The council will hear that there is an army of 17,500 home missionaries at work, and that $21,000,000 a year is expended.

The foreign mission representatives of all societies in the United States and Canada will meet also this week at Garden City.

SHE SUES FOR $5,000 ON A $1 INVESTMENT

Late H. T. Cutter's Cashier Seeks to Recover for One Share of Hegeman Stock.

TELLS OF HIS EARLY LIFE

Mrs. Cronise Says She Was Little Red Riding Hood for Promoter's Moving Figure Show.

Some interesting details in the life of the late Henry T. Cutter were revealed in a suit brought against the temporary administrators of his estate by Mrs. Mary E. Cronise, who was associated with him in business for nearly thirty years. The claim by the plaintiff was for $2,500 for one share of the stock of Hegeman & Co., and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for about sixteen years.

The evidence covered the period from early in 1870 until the sale of Hegeman & Co. to John M. Flagler and others, and its change of name to the Riker-Hegeman Company for $250,000 in 1912, all of which was paid to Mr. Cutter in exchange for all of the stock of the former concern. Mrs. Cronise said that on April 1, 1899, Mr. Cutter carried away the share of stock she owned, caused her name to be signed on it, and sold it for $2,500. She said she did not discover the loss until Feb. 1, 1912.

George H. Taylor, Jr., of Appell & Taylor, representing the administrators, sought to upset her claim by showing that she had never received any dividends, had never paid anything for the stock, and had never set up any claim for it until after Mr. Cutter's death on Jan. 20, 1914. But Mrs. Cronise won her suit and papers are being prepared to take an appeal.

Mr. Cutter left an estate valued at $1,500,000. He lived at 781 Lexington Avenue for thirty-eight years and for many years lived in good style, having horses, carriages, a number of servants, and apparently indulged in the customary luxuries of a rich man. Suddenly he changed his mode of living; he and his wife lived like hermits, seldom ventured out, and when he fell ill there was no trained nurse to look after him, and no attendant. He was 84 years old when he died.

Mrs. Cronise testified that when she first met Mr. Cutter he was conducting a moving figure show, known as The Royal Marionettes, in Philadelphia. She played the part of Little Red Riding Hood, and a living was eked out of the enterprize. This was in 1872. Then Mr. Cutter opened a dollar store, the forerunner of the present ten-cent store, and she was his cashier. Then he came to this city and bought Hegeman & Co., and Mrs. Cronise, who was then Mary Hughes, came with him and continued as his cashier.

Mrs. Cronise said she had never worked for any other person than Mr. Cutter, that she paid a dollar for the certificate she held, and that when she went to Bannath, Ireland, to visit her mother and grandmother, in 1883, the certificate was in the possession of Mr. Cutter.

George Ramsay, who was associated with Mr. Flagler in the purchase of Hegeman & Co., retired in 1912. He was first a prescription clerk, then manager, and then Vice President and General Manager of the company. He testified that he became acquainted with Mrs Cronise in 1880. He said that the plaintiff had access to Mr. Cutter's safe, and then he was asked:

"You observed Mr. Cutter and Miss Hughes together a great many times?"

"Yes."

"What do you know about the relationship that existed between them?"

"I know Mr. Cutter always thought a great deal of Miss Hughes, all his life."

"And how about the other side of it?"

"I know Miss Hughes thought a great deal of him, too."

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor, the witness said that the relations between the plaintiff and Mr. Cutter were very confidential in a business way, and that they were always very friendly. Other witnesses told of a visit Mr. Cutter made to the plaintiff and that the latter spoke to him about the stock and that he replied.

"It is all right; you don't have to worry, it is in the safe deposit vault."

Mr. Taylor said that the share of stock had been issued to the plaintiff for convenience sake, that she never had any financial interest in it, and that it was disposed of by Mr. Cutter with her full knowledge and consent. He accused the plaintiff of trying to mulct the estate in the sum of approximately $5,000.

SENECA GIVES UP SEARCH.

Captain Levis Believes the Thessaloniki Has Gone Down.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BOARD THE COAST GUARD SHIP SENECA, (via Siasconsett, Mass., Jan. 9.)—The Seneca tonight abandoned search for the Thessaloniki. Captain Levis believes the derelict has gone down.

The Greek steamer Thessaloniki was abandoned on Jan. 4 by Captain John Goulandris and his crew of eighty-nine officers and men in latitude 37.28 north and longitude 66.30 west, after a struggle to save the vessel, which commenced on Dec. 21.

5% Income

SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

1. They are secured by first mortgages on property worth at least 50% more than the amount loaned.
2. Provision is made for installment payments on every mortgage, thus gradually increasing the margin of security.
3. Both principal and interest guaranteed by this Company with a capital and surplus of $2,500,000.

Issued in amounts of $100 upwards—Interest at 5%.
Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Company
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York. Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn. 7100 Main.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.
a Re-Grouping of many Lines of the Handsomest Styles of the Season
AT STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS

FLAT ROLL DESKS
Office Furniture
In great variety of style and price
T. G. SELLEW 111 FULTON STREET New York.

Resinol shaves for tender skins
Resinol Shaving Stick soothes where ordinary shaving soaps only irritate.

Founded 1827 *Arnold, Constable & Co.* Founded 1827
Telephone 5000 Murray Hill
5th Avenue at 40th Street
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

First of Our Customary "January" Sales in the New Store

IMPORTANT NOTICE—*In full accordance with an old-established custom to always enter the Spring Season with our stocks in every department aglow with new up-to-the-minute merchandise, we select January as the month to dispose of all remaining Winter articles still on our shelves at Reductions in prices sufficiently interesting to make all our offerings most attractive to our customers. A small part of the offerings is as follows:*

Special January Reduction Sale of
Women's Fur Coats and Sets

All Our Own High Grade Stock
Prices quoted are now 25% to 40% below present market values, affording an unprecedented opportunity.
Latest Models of This Season

Hudson Seal Coats
(Muskrat—Seal dyed, the most popular Coat of the season.)
Only the superior grades of carefully selected skins—"Chapelle" dye—all are ¾ and full length Coats of latest models—handsomely lined and supplying the best values offered in the ultra-fashionable Hudson Seal.

Our Regular price, $155.00	Reduced to	120.00
Our Regular price, $165.00	Reduced to	140.00
Our Regular price, $185.00	Reduced to	155.00
Our Regular price, $265.00	Reduced to	215.00
Our Regular price, $285.00	Reduced to	225.00
Our Regular price, $350.00	Reduced to	295.00
Our Regular price, $400.00	Reduced to	350.00

Women's Caracul Coats
(All Are Guaranteed Genuine Natural Caracul.)
One of the most practical and durable of the Smart Fur Coats, for Street or Motor Use. Three-quarter and full length. The new flare models of best selected skins.

Our Regular price, $110.00	Reduced to	78.00
Our Regular price, $125.00	Reduced to	98.00
Our Regular price, $140.00	Reduced to	110.00
Our Regular price, $155.00	Reduced to	125.00
Our Regular price, $215.00	Reduced to	175.00
Our Regular price, $300.00	Reduced to	250.00
Our Regular price, $500.00	Reduced to	415.00

Fine Fur Sets and Scarfs
Latest Model Muffs and Full Animal Scarfs

Blue Fox Set (dyed)—	Regularly	$100.00	80.00	Blended Stone Marten Set—	Regularly	$285.00	215.00
Blue Fox Set (dyed)—	Regularly	$125.00	100.00	Red Fox Animal Scarfs—	Regularly	$27.00	18.00
Kolynsky Set—	Regularly	$100.00	60.00	White Fox Animal Scarfs—	Regularly	$40.00	33.00
Moleskin Set—	Regularly	$150.00	95.00	White Fox Animal Scarfs—	Regularly	$55.00	45.00
Chinchilla Squirrel Set—	Regularly	$110.00	75.00	Dyed Blue Fox Animal Scarfs—	Regularly	$35.00	26.50
Natural Blue Fox Set—	Regularly	$245.00	210.00	Dyed Blue Fox Animal Scarfs—	Regularly	$55.00	45.00
Natural Blue Fox Set—	Regularly	$450.00	375.00	Fine Grade Fitch Muff—	Regularly	$75.00	40.00

Russian Sable Set—	Regularly	$800.00	Reduced to	625.00
Russian Sable Set—	Regularly	$1000.00	Reduced to	800.00
Silver Fox Set—	Regularly	$625.00	Reduced to	495.00
Silver Fox Set—	Regularly	$1400.00	Reduced to	1100.00

Also a Further Decided Reduction in Prices to Close Our Entire Stock of
Women's Fur-lined Coats and Fur Motor Coats

W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED 1843
SPECIAL SALE OF DOMESTIC RUGS
Discontinued Patterns
The Rugs offered in this sale are from our regular stock. The designs are comparatively new, and measure up to our usual high standard of decorative excellence.

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.
Reduced from $27.00 to $21.75
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.
Reduced from $29.00 to $23.25

SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.
Reduced from $33.00 to $23.50

BEST GRADES OF WILTON RUGS
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.
Reduced from $65.00 to $52.00
Reduced from $52.25 to $45.00
Reduced from $45.50 to $35.00
Reduced from $41.50 to $31.50

Early selections are advisable, as the quantities are necessarily limited
FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Annual Advance Sale Boys' Wash Suits Girls' Wash Dresses

Will Be Held Today, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 10, 11 & 12

This is always one of the feature sales of the year in the De Pinna establishment.

It is not a clearance of goods which have been in stock, but is an advance sale of the new Spring and Summer wash clothes.

The newest materials and the latest De Pinna models for the coming Spring are offered at prices below those regularly asked—with no departure from the smartness of tailoring always present in these clothes.

The items enumerated are all exceptional value at their regular prices. At the sale prices they are the season's most attractive wash clothes offerings.

Boys' Wash Suits

The regulation De Pinna suits for boys of 3 to 9 years, in English Jumper, English Crawler, Beach Jumper and Russian models, in specially imported galateas, linens and poplins.

Regularly up to $8.50.

Sale Prices, $3.50 & $4.50

Wash Norfolk Suits for Boys

Standard De Pinna models, made of linens and crashes specially imported by this house; sizes, 7 to 14 years.

Regularly up to $8.

Sale Prices, $4.50 & $5.50

DE PINNA Wash Dresses for Girls

An opportunity to secure, much below regular prices, selection from an assortment recognized as standard in the fashionable homes and schools of New York.

Made of fine imported piques, French linens, ginghams, imported Scotch madras and chambrays.

Sizes, 3 to 14 years.

Regularly up to $15.

Sale Prices, $3.75 & $6.50

Wash Dresses for Intermediate Girls

Specially designed for the larger girls, from 10 to 14 years. Smart models of French linens, imported piques and Scotch madras.

Regularly up to $12.50.

Sale Price, $6.50

Boys' Haberdashery

Numerous attractive offerings of Boys' Haberdashery, such as negligee and silk blouses, and one-piece pajamas, at special prices.

DE PINNA

Exclusive 'Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

GREGORY EXPLAINS ANTI-TRUST POLICY

Government Inclines to Leniency in Cases Where Innocent Purpose Is Apparent.

WILL NOT SUE HASTILY

Attorney General Reassures Business of the Country—Welcomes Advice of Trade Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The "rule of reason" is to be applied by the Government in cases affecting corporations arising under the recent additions to the Sherman anti-trust law through the Clayton Act and the statute creating the Federal Trade Commission. This has been made clear by Attorney General Gregory in conferences with the Federal Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The Attorney General, in the course of several interviews with the committee, cleared up some misunderstanding that has existed among these men over these enactments. He told the committee that there was no intention on the part of the Government to be harsh in enforcing the new statutes and there would be no criminal prosecutions in cases where the laws were violated innocently.

Strict compliance with the laws would be insisted upon, the Attorney General said, but persons who had been honestly mistaken would not be unnecessarily burdened with litigation if they were ready to rectify their mistakes. It was indicated by Mr. Gregory that in cases where both the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission had jurisdiction, the Commission would be permitted to conclude its inquiries before the Department of Justice took part in the proceeding, if the Commission was the first to exercise jurisdiction.

The Chamber of Commerce, in introducing its statement telling of the interviews of its committee with the Attorney General, says that it has received many inquiries from business men as to the Trade Commission and the effect of the Clayton law. It was explained to the Attorney General, the Chamber of Commerce announcement says, that "if he would express himself it might be regarded as reassuring to the public mind and at the same time dispel some of the uncertainty which has heretofore existed." The statement then gives the views of the Attorney General on the general questions involved.

The Government's Policy.

The statement of the Chamber of Commerce follows:

"By way of introduction the Attorney General expressed the view that much of the misunderstanding that exists in some quarters in relation to the Sherman act is due to the fact that in the minds of many it has come to be thought of as a statute apart from the general body of laws—one by nature unlike other laws, especially as regards the function and duty of those charged with its enforcement. This, he pointed out, is not the case at all. On the contrary, the Sherman act is enforced by the Department of Justice in the same manner and according to the same rules of policy as other statutes, with the same care and with neither more nor less rigor. Plain or intentional violations are proceeded against vigorously as under other statutes. When, as with all statutes, doubtful cases arise in which there was no intent to violate the law, they are dealt with just as similar cases under other statutes are dealt with; that is, with a view to enforcing strict compliance with the law, but without unnecessarily stigmatizing or unnecessarily burdening with litigation persons who have been honestly mistaken as to the law and who stand ready to rectify their mistake.

"Another cause of this misunderstanding, said the Attorney General, is the persistent misrepresentation to which the Sherman act has been subjected by propagandists who are opposed to the competitive principle and who seek to undermine that principle by attempting to create in the public mind misgivings and confusion, both as to the meaning and as to the manner of enforcing the law embodying it.

"Four points were then taken up:

"First—The complaint that the law is uncertain.

"Second—The policy of the Department of Justice as regards the method of enforcing the law in admittedly doubtful cases.

"Third—The means adopted by the department to guard against unjust prosecutions.

"Fourth—The policy of the department in cases where it and the Federal Trade Commission are both charged with the enforcement of the law.

As to Doubtful Cases.

"Concerning the first point, the Attorney General stated that, while concedeuly there is in the law of restraint of trade an area of doubt, in the vast majority of cases it is not difficult to tell whether a proposed transaction is or is not in violation of the statute, and the doubt is certainly no greater than that which is accepted as a matter of course in the application of other laws. Such doubt as there is, he further stated, will be greatly reduced by decisions in the shipping pool case, the anthracite coal cases, the Harvester case, the steel case, and the United Shoe Machinery case, which are now pending in the Supreme Court.

"This led to the question as to the policy of the department as regards the method of enforcing the law in those cases which are admittedly doubtful. On that point the Attorney General stated that where men have entered into a transaction, believing in good faith that the transaction is a lawful one, and subsequently, upon complaint made, the department reaches the conclusion that the transaction was not in accordance with the statute, but is yet satisfied of the good faith and innocent purpose of the parties and can see that there was ground for the view of the law upon which they acted, it has not been and would not be the policy of the department to invoke extreme penalties against them.

"In such a case the department would consider that the just and appropriate and quickest way of enforcing the law would be by a civil proceeding in which the question involved could be contested or a consent decree entered, according as the defendants desired, or by a notice to the parties of the department's conclusion with opportunity to abandon or modify the transaction. The choice as between these two procedures would be determined by the circumstances of the particular case. The Attorney General claimed no originality for this policy. On the contrary, he stated that it was neither original nor peculiar to the anti-trust law, but is the policy of the department and prosecuting authorities generally in the enforcement of all laws.

"In this connection the attention of the Attorney General was called to Paragraph E of Section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission law, which authorizes the commission, upon application of the Atttorney General, to investigate and to make recommendations for the readjustment of the business of any corporation alleged to be violating the anti-trust acts, in order that the corporation may thereafter maintain its organization, management, and conduct of business in accordance with law, and he was asked whether he could state what the policy of the Department of Justice would be with regard to invoking that provision.

"He replied that, while he felt certain that this would prove to be a most serviceable provision in solving practical questions which often arise in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, it was as yet too early, in his judgment, to attempt to particularize as to the cases in which the Department of Justice would call upon the Trade Commission for assistance under this provision.

Attitude to Trade Commission.

"Speaking generally, he stated that he did not understand that the provision contemplated that he should refer to the commission the question whether the law had been violated in a given case, but rather questions of the feasibility, adequacy, or advisability of proposed remedies from a practical standpoint. Where questions of the latter sort do not arise, or where they arise in a form which presents no difficulty, no purpose would be served, of course, by having the parties go over the same ground before the commission that had already been gone over before the department.

"On the other hand, where in working out the remedy in a particular case difficult questions of business organization and of finance shall be encountered, it will be the desire and the policy of the department to seek the assistance of the trade commission. In two recent cases which have arisen where courts have declared the combinations assailed to be unlawful the department has proposed to the courts that the assistance of the trade commission be sought in working out plans of dissolution.

"The discussion then turned to the measures taken by the department to guard against prosecutions for which there is no just ground. On this point the Attorney General stated that no proceeding is ever instituted until after the most painstaking and exhaustive investigation of the facts which it is possible to make. As a part of this inquiry, the person or corporation against whom complaint is made, unless it has already declared its attitude, is given full opportunity to submit its defense before any action is taken. This is done, he pointed out, not only as a matter of justice to those against whom complaints are made, but as a matter of prudence on the part of the department, for least of all has the department any interest in instituting a suit which should subsequently turn out to be without foundation.

"As to its policy in cases where both the department and the Federal Trade Commission are charged with the enforcement of the law as under the Clayton act, the Attorney General stated that the department would, in general, be guided by the principle which governs the Federal and State courts in cases where they have concurrent jurisdiction. That is to say, in any such case, if the Federal Trade Commission were the first to exercise jurisdiction, the Department of Justic would await the conclusion of the commission's proceedings before taking any action, unless special circumstances should dictate a different course."

CONCERT FOR WAR'S BLIND.

Benefit Will Be Given at Home of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer.

A concert in support of the special work being done for the care and training of soldiers blinded in battle will take place on Jan. 26 at the home of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, 7 East Seventy-third Street. The patrons are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Alfred Anderson, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, and Joseph H. Choate.

Miss Winifred Holt, who has long been identified with work for the blind here and especially with the construction of the home for the blind in East Fifty-ninth Street, known as "The Lighthouse," is now engaged in similar work in Paris, where an ever-increasing number of afflicted soldiers must be provided for. Financial aid is, therefore, urgently needed. Funds will be forwarded direct to Miss Holt, who knows best the need and the most practical way of meeting it.

The efforts of Miss Holt are directed chiefly to making the unfortunate soldiers independent of either State aid or charity by training them in handicraft and lives of usefulness and self-support. Her success has been so pronounced with the meagre means at her disposal that the French Government has accorded the enterprise official recognition. Mrs. Pulitzer has engaged a number of leading singers and musicians for the concert.

POLICE CHAIRS HIS WEAPONS

Italian Stabber, Being Photographed, Rages at Headquarters.

Antonio Di Bari, the six-foot Italian who ran amuck at the Pennsylvania Station on Saturday night, had a new outburst yesterday in the finger print room at Police Headquarters, where his record was being taken. Several policemen subdued him after he had hurled a forty-pound electric fan at them.

Di Bari was being photographed when he jumped out of his chair and threw the fan, which just missed hitting one of the policemen. He then seized chairs and tables, made of galvanized iron, and threw them about. He was picking up a heavy iron locker, seven feet high, when one of the policemen hit him a blow on the head which dazed him for a moment, during which handcuffs were snapped on his wrists. Even then he continued to struggle and kick. The only thing available to tie him up was some twine, and a whole ball was used in binding his legs and his arms so that he could do no more damage.

After they had tied him up the police took Di Bari to Bellevue Hospital for observation. He was attended for a laceration in his scalp caused by a blow which subdued him. Eighteen stitches had already been taken in his scalp as a result of Saturday's night fracas. None of the men he stabbed at that time was seriously injured.

THEIR COFFEE $500 A CUP.

While Cohen and Weinstein Sip It Court Forfeits Bonds.

Two cups of coffee drunk yesterday morning by Max Cohen of 130 Eldridge Street and Samuel Weinstein of 117 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, may cost their bondsman, Louis Smith of 398 East Tenth Street, $1,000.

The two men, together with eighteen others, arrested Saturday night for disorderly conduct, were to appear for trial before Magistrate Barlow in Essex Market Court yesterday. When the case was called Cohen and Weinstein were not in court, but hurried in just after their codefendants had been discharged for lack of evidence. The tardy ones explained that they had merely stopped for some coffee. The Magistrate told the men that, when they had failed to respond, he had declared their surety of $500 each forfeited.

The men asked that the District Attorney's office be notified of the circumstances, which was done. A report will be made tomorrow to Magistrate Barlow relative to the restitution of the bail.

SEE IN RURAL CREDIT A BIG NATIONAL ISSUE

Western Farmers Put Loans Next to Preparedness in Presidential Contest.

A THREAT AGAINST WILSON

Unless Congress Acts, Spokesman for Agriculture Says, Republicans Will Win This Year.

The political issue in 1916 of greatest importance after preparedness, is likely to be rural credits, according to Frank G. Odell, formerly an editor of the Omaha News and now Secretary of the American Rural Credits Association, who has been in this city in the interests of rural credit enterprises and is on his way to Washington to work for rural credit legislation.

"There is grave danger," said Mr. Odell at the Hotel Manhattan last night, "that preparedness may sidetrack any rural credit bill at this session of Congress, and, if so, rural credits is sure to be a political question of importance in 1916.

"There are some 118 rural credit bills in Congress, representing every opinion, from those who believe the Government should lend directly to the farmer to those who merely want the Government to supervise the farm mortgage business.

"The Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives were all pledged by their platforms in 1912 in favor of rural credit legislation and, if the Democratic Party fails to give suitable legislation on the subject, it will hurt itself greatly with the farmers, especially in the Middle West.

"The support of the farmers, which would be engaged by rural credit legislation, is necessary to the Democratic Party in the Middle West to offset the pro-German vote which will be solidly Republican. You cannot imagine the sentiment against Wilson among those not pro-German sympathies in the West. It is much more intense than in this city. I believe that, if the Republicans should nominate Roosevelt, he would get the German vote, in spite of the fact that he has denounced Germany's part in the war and pro-German agitation in this country much more severely than any other public man. But there is little Roosevelt sentiment in the Middle West, and his nomination would certainly split the Republican Party there.

"The conservative advocates of rural credits are not now seeking to have the Government lend money to farmers, but simply to place institutions lending to farmers under Government supervision and control, which would have the effect of standardizing the methods of making loans to farmers. This would at once relieve farmers from usury, and would protect investors from wildcat rural credit concerns. Many large companies, such as life insurance companies, dealing in farm mortgages are now following a plan under which a farmer pays moderate interest and repays part of the principal each year. This averts the fear of foreclosure and keeps farmers from hoarding their cash against their mortgages.

"I am not sure conservative legislation, such as I have described, would have any political effect, because the farmer thinks his land is the best security in the world, and cannot understand why the Government should not lend directly to him. Practically all organizations of farmers advocate loans directly from the Government, and refuse to see why any question of policy or constitutionality should prevent."

SCIENTISTS GO ON TOUR.

Latin-American Delegates Will Visit Big Eastern Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Nearly 175 Latin-American delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which ended its sessions with a great rally last evening, will leave here tomorrow for a tour of the larger Eastern cities before sailing from New York for their home countries. Tomorrow they will visit Baltimore. They will spend Tuesday in Philadelphia, and on that evening they will leave for Boston, whence they will return to New York.

The party will be in charge of John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, and Secretary General of the Scientific Congress; Boaz W. Long, American Minister to Salvador, Chief of Aids to the congress; Maddin Summers, American Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil; Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, representing the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; L. M. Snowden, financial agent and disbursing officer, and Mrs. Theresa Long Anderson, aid to the delegation of women.

The Executive Committee of the American contingent of the congress took steps today to obtain as promptly as possible the legislative enactment by the different countries represented of the recommendations of the congress. The committee decided to prepare at once a brief report, including the final acts of the congress, for submission to Secretary Lansing, to be submitted by him to the Congress of the United States for publication as a public document. They will co-operate with the Secretary of State in obtaining a permanence for the work of the Scientific Congress in asking for a special appropriation for publishing the full report of the sessions.

Offices of the Scientific Congress will be opened in the Mills Building here in charge of Dr. Glenn Levin Swiggett, Assistant Secretary General of the Scientific Congress, and these offices will be kept open till the final report is made. William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. James Brown Scott, Vice Chairman, and John Barrett were appointed a sub-committee to take such immediate action as might be necessary.

ATTACK THE DELAY IN WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Commissioners Who Made Law Possible Denounce Its Enforcement.

APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE

Say Spirit and Intent of Statute Is Grossly Violated by Child Welfare Board.

Members of the State Commission for the Relief of Widowed Mothers, through whose investigations and recommendations the Child Welfare Board came into being last July with an initial appropriation of $100,000, met at the home of Mrs. William Einstein, 121 East Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, and declared that the board in this city had grossly violated the intent and spirit of the law.

Resolutions were adopted urging the Legislature to amend the law so that its meaning should be unmistakable to its administrators. The resolution said:

Whereas, the State Commission, after two years' study of the question of widows' pensions, issued a complete report on the subject that covers experiences, statistics, and all facts relating thereto, with recommendations;

And whereas, the said report, together with the efforts of the members of said commission, brought about the present Widows' Pension law, which was vigorously fought and opposed by the private charity agencies found by the commissioners to be pauperizing, inadequate and inefficient;

And whereas, this law, which was made permissive in order to concede the principle of home rule, has been grossly violated in spirit and intent, the legislation being intended for the purpose of keeping the home of the widow and her child intact without subjecting them to the taint of charity, and also to keep out of the institutions the children of such widowed mothers;

And, whereas, the law has been in force and effect since July 1 last and has been grossly violated in spirit and intent in two important particulars in this city; first, by placing the work of investigating in the Department of Charities; and second, by keeping in institutions approximately 2,000 children of widows now paid for weekly by the city; therefore be it

Resolved, that the State Commission for the Relief of Widowed Mothers recommends to the Legislature that such amendments be made to the law as will restore it to its first purpose and principles, as found to be to the best interests of this community, and urge such legislation to be drawn, as to make its meaning unmistakable to the authorities intrusted with the administration of the law; and be it further urged that this be done speedily and before irreparable injury is done.

On the Child Welfare Board, appointed by Mayor Mitchel, for the administration of the fund for widowed mothers in this city, are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. William Einstein, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, William H. Matthews, director for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; the Rev. William A. Courtney, Supervisor of Catholic Charities; Edwin P. Maynard, Michael Furst, and Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, ex-officio. Mrs. Einstein and Miss Loeb were also members of the State Commission, which enters protest against the action of the Mayor's board.

Aaron J. Levy, a member of the protesting Commission, said yesterday:

"The very people who fought the law have now taken hold of it and are administering it. There are about 5,000 widowed mothers in the city and only twenty-nine cases are now ready for the board's decision as to whether or not they may receive pensions.

"The whole country has been looking to New York for a proper enforcement of the law, yet this city, with a population of 5,000,000, has only appropriated $100,000, while the City of Rochester, N. Y., with a population of 250,000, has appropriated $65,000, and Rensselaer County, with 225,000 population, has appropriated $45,000. New York City is lagging behind."

BOYS' CLUBS SEEK $500,000.

Citizens' Committees Will Start the Campaign Today.

The Boys' Club Association will open this morning its new headquarters in the Stewart Building, 57 Chambers Street, and from that moment on the work of raising $500,000 for the boys' clubs of New York will be on with a rush. The entire first floor has been rented and will be open for business every day from 9 o'clock to 5 in the afternoon. From 12:30 to 1 o'clock a luncheon will be held and after a half hour of discussion and reports, the teams, under the leadership of Joseph P. Day, will start out on their campaign.

At today's meeting Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone will deliver a short address, and it is expected that other prominent men will speak at each following meeting. E. Trowbridge Hall, William Shillaber and Charles H. Sherrill are the committee on speakers.

These luncheons will be held at the same hour each day. The eight men of each team will be seated together at their own table, with their captain at its head, and other tables will be furnished for members of the Executive and Citizens' Committees. At least fifty teams will be at work during the campaign.

Cambria Steel Raises Wages.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Jan. 9.—The Cambria Steel Company today announced a 10 per cent. increase in the wages of all its employes, except those working on salary and tonnage. The increase will affect about 9,000 men, and will add $600,000 to the annual payroll.

TITANIC TASKS

One of the chief reasons for our remarkable growth and success in the building industry is, that we have consistently sought out titanic tasks, such as were calculated to test the last straw of our efficiency and strength, and which offered no alternative but to make good.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

MEDIATION IN OHIO, MILLS TO REOPEN

East Youngstown Steel Plants Ready to Take Back the Former Employes.

ARBITRATION STEPS TAKEN

Nearly 250 Foreigners Arrested for Friday Looting—Loads of Booty Confiscated.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Two days of tranquillity having followed the rioting of Friday night, preparations are being made to reopen the plants of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company in East Youngstown and Struthers. James A. Campbell, President of the company, said tonight that former employes who reported tomorrow would be put to work making repairs incident to a resumption of operations. He denied that strikebreakers would be imported.

"It would be useless for us to attempt to operate our plant while some of the workers are in the frame of mind they are in now," Mr. Campbell said, "and we will not attempt to resume operations for two days at least. There are workers now in the plant, and more will be put to work if they apply tomorrow. We are willing to assist the State authorities to bring about a settlement of the trouble."

Fred C. Croxton of Columbus, representing the State and sent here in an effort to settle the labor difficulties, conferred today with representatives of both sides. He refused to discuss the result of these conferences, but said that others would follow tomorrow. James H. Nutt, Director of Public Safety of this city, has been appointed to represent the Republic Iron and Steel Company in the negotiations with striking employes.

The situation was quiet throughout the day. At Struthers, where 600 militiamen, under command of Colonel Edward Vollrath of Bucyrus, are stationed, four shots were fired at soldiers by snipers in the hills, but no one was injured.

The round-up of persons alleged to have participated in the looting Friday night continued today. Nearly 250 foreigners were arrested, while wagonloads of articles found in their homes, and varying from shoes to dressed pigs, were taken to the East Youngstown Police Station. These things, according to the police, were stolen from stores attacked by the mob.

The demonstration of striking laborers failed to materialize today, East Youngstown officials refusing to grant them a permit for a parade. There was a parade of militiamen through the principal streets. Twenty-five thousand sightseers thronged East Youngstown streets, coming on special trains from Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers arriving from Liverpool yesterday on the Adriatic were:

F. O. Bailey, Reginald E. C. Beale, Alfred Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Biggar, D. Boyle, the Hon. Mrs. Lyndhurst Bruce, Hugh Carson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chapin, George Denny, Alex C. Dickens, Mrs. C. F. Radcliffe Dugmore, Mrs. E. S. Earle, Henry Hodson, J. Haynes, J. H. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Mainette, D. Marshall, Major Walter Maud, F. N. Millier, W. W. Price, J. B. Ritchie, W. C. Scott, G. H. Siegel, Miss Mary Shenstone, Louis Sterling, H. L. Taylor, E. H. Vestey, H. Eustace Vickers, Captain R. R. Watney, W. D. Wood, H. L. Whittleton, and J. W. Warrington.

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Beginning this morning we shall offer

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¶ A most inclusive showing of distinctive shirts, in unusually effective designs.

¶ Included are imported Madras and Japanese crepes, with satin, woven and dull finished stripes in contrasting colors; jacquard stripes on white Madras grounds, and entirely new woven designs on Carlton cloths.

¶ Soft and stiff cuff negligees, and pleated models with stiff cuffs.

¶ Every size neckband and sleeve length included.

Shirt Shop—Main Floor.

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Men's Fall and Winter Shoes at $3.95 a pair

Regularly $5 and $6

¶ The season's most wanted models in mahogany, Russia and gun metal calf; black vici kid and patent colt. Plain or box cloth tops.

¶ Also included are well-made tan grain shoes, with damp-proof soles.

Size range not quite complete, but it will not be difficult to find your size in one of the many desirable models shown.

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300 Men's Velour Hats, $1.95

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GOOD-LOOKING hats with fine lustrous finish. Every one taken from regular stock, and made to win the approval of discriminating men.

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¶ Style, comfort and elegance combined—$1.95.

ALSO—the balance of our

Austrian Velour Hats, $3.95

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LOVERS of poetry who want to come in touch with a man, a man who has lived, will find "Bell and Wing," by Frederick Fanning Ayer, a mine of virile thought and feeling. Read "Golgotha," a searching satire on the authority of books, or "Man and Spider," a stern protest against man's way with woman, with its odd picture of the insect darting from its silken tunnel.

"I saw him lie
At his hole one day
Like a cannon-spy,
Like a sword at play,
Stab the Y-wing moth
In his velvet cloth,
Saw him duck to watch
From his pistol notch
Just to feast his eye
Watch the Y-moth die,
Drink his sigh."

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Professor W. A. Nelson of the Harvard Department of English, wrote us (Nov. 17, 1915) the following letter about the "Handy Volume" issue:

"As a subscriber to the original edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica, I have been curious to see how the problem could be solved of making the work more compact and cheaper without rendering it illegible. An examination of the new issue proves that the solution has been found. The type, though smaller, is no less clear than before, the illustrations and maps are in no ways impaired, in appearance the volumes are just as attractive, and the reduction in size makes them infinitely easier to handle. I have seen no achievement in the art of bookmaking more surprising."

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MITCHEL DEMANDS STATE ROADS IN CITY

Appeals to the Legislature, with a Lawsuit as an Alternative.

FIVE COUNTIES WANT SHARE

Distribution of $100,000,000 for Highways Not Equitable, as Constitution Requires.

Mayor Mitchel sent letters yesterday to the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and Assembly presenting the city's claim to its equitable share of appropriations for State highways. In his letters he said:

The amendment to the State Constitution, which authorized the construction of these State highways, provided for "the equitable apportionment thereof among the counties." Since that amendment was passed, bonds amounting to $100,000,000 have been authorized for the construction of highways, and the City of New York is now contributing through a direct tax for the retirement of these bonds.

In spite of the constitutional provision that the highways paid for from these bonds should be apportioned among the counties without discrimination, the Legislature of 1907, and subsequent Legislatures, have apportioned these highways to the exclusion of the five counties comprising New York City. The result of this discrimination is that if no amendment is made to the present apportionment, New York City will be compelled to pay for the construction of State highways a sum which will eventually total $182,000,000, and not receive a single mile of highways in return.

Furthermore, the 12,000 miles of State and county highways apportioned to the counties outside of New York City must be maintained, when completed, at a cost which will approximate $1,000 a mile per year, or $12,000,000 per year in all. Of this sum the City of New York will be compelled to contribute at least two-thirds, or $8,000,000 a year, which will be a continuing and perpetual charge upon the taxpayers of this city.

It is manifest that an apportionment of highways among the counties of the State which gives nothing to five of these counties, although these five must pay the lion's share of the cost, is not an equitable apportionment such as the State Constitution directs.

In the light of these facts, there are but two courses open to the City of New York. The first is to appeal to the State Legislature to remedy this intolerable situation; the second is to apply to the courts for the city's constitutional rights. I believe it best to exhaust the first remedy before resorting to the courts. Instead of assuming that the Legislature has wilfully ignored the Constitution in order to work an injustice upon half the people of the State, I prefer to believe that this injustice has been through a misunderstanding of the law and the facts. Instead of creating the antagonistic spirit which a law suit would engender, I prefer to appeal to the present Legislature to correct this great injustice of its own motion.

Let me add that I sincerely hope that the Legislature will not misunderstand the temper of the people of New York City. The people of these counties are sincerely anxious to bear a generous share of the cost of developing the State and improving communications throughout the State. The constitutional amendment providing for the expenditure of many millions of dollars on State highways, was carried by the votes of the five counties comprising New York City although these counties knew that they must shoulder the greater part of the expense.

This exhibition of public spirit should be encouraged by the State Government rather than discouraged.

The letters were addressed to Senators Elon R. Brown and Robert F. Wagner, and Assemblymen Simon L. Adler and Joseph M. Callahan, and Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet. The Mayor asked that some time be set for the presentation of the matter to the Legislature.

AERO CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER

Medals and Trophies to be Awarded Tomorrow Night.

The tenth annual dinner of the Aero Club of America will take place at the Biltmore on Wednesday evening, at 6:45, and will be attended by diplomats, scientists, leaders in the Pan-American and national defense movements, as well as aeronautical experts and sportsmen.

Medals will be given to twenty-four scientists and aviators who have distinguished themselves within the year, and the Collier trophy will be awarded for the greatest achievement in aviation in 1915.

The committee in charge of the dinner is made up of Alan R. Hawley, Chairman; General Theodore A. Bingham, Robert J. Collier, Charles Jerome Edwards, John Hays Hammond, Jr., and Henry Woodhouse.

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WHITMAN WILL TEST POWER IN THE PARTY

Governor's Newly Built Republican Machine Ready to be Tried Out.

MAY RUN OVER BARNES

Fight Coming Over Unofficial Convention—Governor Willing That Root Should Be Humiliated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—There has been a great deal of speculation at the Capitol the last week regarding the probable outcome of the big Republican meeting which is to be held in New York City on Friday. It was called for the specific purpose of providing the Republican leaders opportunity for a general conference on the eve of the Presidential primaries. Many political observers here predict that, while it may begin as a conference, it will end by becoming a collision.

According to friends of Governor Whitman, the Governor has reached the conclusion that the time has arrived for him to assert himself as the de facto leader of the Republican forces in his own State. From the same source have come veiled hints that the Governor will seize upon the coming meeting of the Republican State Committee as the time and place for a test of strength.

It was asserted here today that in all probability the friends of Governor Whitman, should the Governor give the word, would force the issue on the question of whether there should be an unofficial Republican State Convention this Spring for the purpose of recommending to the primary voters four candidates for delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and to formulate and adopt a declaration of principles bearing on the national fight. The Governor's friends, it was learned, would oppose an unofficial convention on the ground that it might be regarded as interference with the free and untrammeled action of the Republican voters at the Spring primaries at which delegates to the Republican National Convention and the members of the new Republican State Committee are to be elected.

If the fight comes—and few well-informed persons at the Capitol believe that it can be averted—it will be the first actual test of strength between the personal machine which Governor Whitman has built up with infinite patience and through the judicious distribution of patronage, and the Republicans who are unattached in the sense that they are not directly affiliated with it. The Whitman machine is a thing of recent growth, and practically every Republican politician of the bread and butter variety is a cog in it. According to the Governor's friends, an unpleasant surprise is in store for the opposition when its real strength is revealed.

Barnes Canvasses the State.

Ex-Chairman William Barnes while ostensibly not active so far as State politics of the machine variety are concerned, has found a way of making his views on preparedness for the Presidential campaign known to Republican leaders all over the State. Mr. Barnes has been a strong advocate of an unofficial convention. So have ex-Senator Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler, William D. Guthrie, and a number of Republicans of that type. Mr. Barnes has been writing letters to Republican leaders in all parts of the State urging that such a convention be held because it would afford the only means of adopting a declaration of principles which would make it clear to Republicans all over the country that the party in Colonel Roosevelt's own State was not in a mood to enter upon any compromise with the disintegrating Progressive Party that would involve the sacrifice of orthodox Republican doctrine.

Mr. Barnes has written to the Republican leaders throughout the State, also, urging the selection of men as delegates to the Republican National Convention who are sufficiently strong in their Republicanism to be proof against Bull Moose blandishments. In some instances Mr. Barnes has named the men who he believes should be put in the field as candidates for delegates to the National Convention.

The activities of Mr. Barnes have provided the friends of Governor Whitman with what they regard as their most convenient issue in the coming fight. Ostensibly it will be conducted as a fight on Mr. Barnes. Practically every Republican leader who was conspicuous in the fight on the leadership of Mr. Barnes in the Republican organization two years ago, has been at the Capitol in the last week and been closeted with the Governor in preparation for the coming fight. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, was at the Capitol on the day the opening session of the legislative session was held. Among the more recent visitors have been Representatives Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauqua, Republican whip in the House of Representatives; James S. Parker of Washington County, and Luther W. Mott of Oswego. All these men were active in the perennial fight on Mr. Barnes, which created discord in the Republican organization until the latter's voluntary retirement as Chairman.

Whitman Men Plan Fight.

While the elimination of Mr. Barnes as an obstacle to getting the Progressives back into the Republican fold, and the blocking of the unofficial convention as contrary to the spirit of the Direct Primary law, will afford a battle cry for the bellicose members of the Whitman machine in the coming conflict, political observers here profess to see in these reasons only an excuse.

Governor Whitman has already told the Republican leaders that he wants the favorite son indorsement of the delegates from his own State to the Republican National Convention, and that if an uninstructed delegation is to be sent, he will expect to go to Chicago at the head of it. While it has been generally assumed that the Governor wanted the indorsement for the Presidential nomination merely as an aid in his fight for re-election in the Fall, close friends of the Governor say that he sincerely believes he has a splendid chance to win the nomination and become standard bearer in the national struggle this year.

Mr. Barnes has made it very plain that he does not regard the Governor as big enough to be put forward as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Under the circumstances, the friends of Governor Whitman have told him that the unofficial convention which Mr. Barnes is advocating so strongly would be used to promote a purpose not designed to aid the Governor's aspirations.

It is understood here that the break between Governor Whitman and Mr. Barnes occurred on the eve of the meeting of the Republican National Committee to issue the call for the National Convention. The night before Mr. Barnes started for Washington the Governor and the former Chairman met at the Executive Mansion and spent an entire evening discussing the merits of the Whitman administration and the Governor's claims to the indorsement of his party in this State for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Barnes told the Governor with characteristic bluntness that he did not regard his administration as one that would entitle the Governor to the gratitude of the party. He also told Governor Whitman that he personally would favor the nomination of Governor McCall of Massachusetts, and would do all in his power to have an uninstructed delegation go from this State to the Republican National Convention.

It was subsequent to this interview that the friends of Governor Whitman began to talk of fighting Mr. Barnes. The Governor's relations with Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had been none too cordial for months. The Governor and Mr. Tanner had a meeting shortly after at which they patched up their differences. In this connection it is learned also that Mr. Tanner, should he decide that he wants to retain his place at the head of the Republican State Committee, will have the support of Governor Whitman's followers in the organization, who prior to the recent understanding almost to a man were opposed to continuing him in his present capacity. Governor Whitman's friends prior to the reconciliation were in favor of having George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County, or some other up-State Republican of equal prominence and political experience put in Mr. Tanner's place.

The Governor has given the leaders to understand that he will enter the primaries and make a fight if an effort is made to pledge the New York delegation to any other candidate in the field for the Presidential nomination. The Governor has also told the leaders that he is strongly opposed to having Mr. Barnes made one of the four delegates at large from this State, and has more than intimated that it would afford him pleasure if ex-Senator Elihu Root was subjected to the humiliating experience of not being chosen a delegate at large from his own State to the national convention.

Close friends of Governor Whitman say that nearly all the old-line Republican leaders—men of the Aldridge, Hendricks, and Ward type—will be found in the Governor's camp and against Barnes if the test of strength should come.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who is friendly both to the Governor and to Mr. Barnes, it is asserted, is seriously endeavoring to pour oil on the troubled waters and avert hostilities which threaten to disrupt the party in this State on the eve of a Presidential campaign.

URGES QUARANTINE CHANGE.

Governor Argues in Favor of Federal Control.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Governor Whitman issued a statement tonight in which he gave reasons for advocating the transfer of the quarantine work at the Port of New York to the Federal Government. He said the proposed change would save the State $300,000 a year. Washington was ready to pay New York for the real property involved, he said.

"The quarantine at the greatest port of the country is a national function and the cost should not be paid by the State," said the Governor in his statement. "From a financial standpoint the transaction will benefit the State $300,000 a year. The cost of the quarantine in excess of the receipts of the last fiscal year was approximately $140,000. The interest on sums requested for improvement, together with the interest on the money the Federal Government will pay for the property, aggregates $180,000 a year.

"From the medical standpoint it can be readily demonstrated that Federal supervision will meet the high standards now prevailing in the department and extend the scope of the work to the advantage of the State and country."

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The Harriman National Bank maintains a separate department for women's accounts, with maid in attendance, and business-like but courteous service. The bank is open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Saturdays included. Similarly, the safe deposit department of the Harriman National Bank is particularly pleased to deal with women as lessees of safe deposit boxes, and this department is open from 8 o'clock A. M until 12 midnight.

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CAMERA CLUB BARS A WOMAN AS UNTIDY

Court Won't Reinstate Mrs. Griffin, Put Out for Keeping Things "Higglety-Pigglety."

NUDE NEGATIVES NOT HID

They, Too, Were "Left Around," but Accused Artist Says the Men Tried to Borrow Them.

Mrs. Lillian Baynes Griffin will not be reinstated as a member of the Camera Club. Supreme Court Justice Ford has refused to grant her plea for a writ of mandamus to compel the directors of the club to reverse their action by which she was expelled for alleged careless and untidy habits about the clubhouse at 121 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Griffin is the wife of Walter Griffin, the artist, and a member of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. She was elected a member of the Camera Club in 1907, an honor, because of the 200 members only seven were women. For a number of years Mrs. Griffin was Chairman of the House Committee of the club, and was recognized as one of the cleverest photographers in this country. Charges were filed against her and after a hearing she was expelled.

Mrs. Griffin retorted that the charges were only a pretext and that Frank Seymour Hastings, President of the club, caused her to be expelled because she would not tell another member of the club that Mr. Hastings had called him "a liar and a traitor." Mr. Hastings is an executor under the will of the late President Cleveland, Commodore of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, President of the Singers' Club and the MacDowell Memorial Association, and a director of three hospitals and of the Oratorio Society. He has many important business connections, and the Russian Czar decorated him with the Order of St. Stanislaus, as President of the Russian Symphony Society.

Blames Club Politics.

Mrs. Griffin brought an action in the Supreme Court to compel the Directors of the Camera Club to reinstate her. In this action all of the testimony taken by the club in the hearing of the charges was filed with the Court. Mrs. Griffin alleged in her action that Mr. Hastings and the other members of the Board who voted against her were also the chief witnesses against her. In her testimony she said:

Mr. Hastings had been a good friend of mine for many years, but a few months ago I crossed him on some club politics and he turned the House Committee onto me simply because I wouldn't take a message to one of the members of the Board of Trustees which no lady would take to anybody. He asked me to go to this man and tell him he was a traitor and a liar and he would get off the board and out of the club. That man happened to be a great friend of mine, and that man is not a traitor and a liar. I told Mr. Hastings so, and he said: "All right, you have nobody else in this club, out you go."

A letter written by Secretary M. W. Tingley to Mrs. Griffin said:

No reflection on your good name has reached the board. Each Trustee declared he never heard anything derogatory to your character or reputation. All expressed sincere admiration and respect for the artistic, intellectual, and social character which we all recognized.

Mr. Tingley insisted that Mrs. Griffin had been dropped from the membership list for nothing more serious than the non-payment of dues.

The charges were drawn and served on July 28. In these she was charged with having left her studio "in complete disorder," in disobedience of conspicuously posted notices, and that she displayed "such exasperating disregard of the rules that the House Committee, in utter despair, tendered its resignation on April 14." Then it was added that "this persistent, rebellious conduct gives sufficient evidence that Mrs. L. B. Griffin is incorrigible and a menace to the best interests of the Camera Club, and that she is all the more culpable as she used the club facilities professionally, and has been posted for arrears in dues and fees far beyond an allowable period.

Club Safe Robbed.

After hearing all the charges against Mrs. Griffin, the board voted to expel her. Among those attending the meeting were President Hastings, Walter Close, John W. Allison, Willard P. Little, Henry Kreuder, David D. Field, and Mr. Tingley. In the papers before the court is a memorandum taken from the minutes of the club which credits President Hastings with having made this statement to the board before any testimony was taken:

A painful incident has occurred, painful because I did not suppose there was any one in this club capable of such a dastardly act. Some one has gone to the safe of the club and abstracted from the ledger a leaf containing Mrs. Griffin's account. To do so it was necessary to open four locks. I have a suspicion as to the person who did it, but will not disclose my suspicion.

Treasurer Wilmerding of the club was greatly annoyed at the theft, and said that the person who had opened the safe had also stolen a pin belonging to Mrs. Griffin, and that money may also have been stolen.

Edward Heim, a member of the House Committee, testified that Mrs. Griffin left her paraphernalia lying around, that her things in her studio were "higglety-pigglety," and that when he spoke to Mrs. Griffin about it she seemed to regard the matter as a joke. Then she was worse than ever, Mr. Heim said, and it looked "as if it was done for spite."

"Nude Things Left Around."

Charles S. Berg of the House Committee said he spoke to Mrs. Griffin about certain prints belonging to her, and that she replied:

That looks like a very considerable black eye to say I was careless and left those nude things around. There is hardly a man in this club who has not tried to borrow those negatives for one thing or another.

Replying to the charges of untidiness, Mrs. Griffin admitted having left a gown on a peg when she had to go out to attend a tea, that she had left a basin of water and some towels on the floor that she had to use because some dancing girls she had been photographing in Greek costume had soiled their bare feet and had to wash.

When the case came before Justice Ford he dismissed it because it appeared that there was not sufficient reason to order Mrs. Griffin's reinstatement in the club. The Court thought, however, that the hearing before the club's officials had been loosely conducted.

ASSAIL ELECTIONS BUDGET.

Economies Cripple Service Up-State, Democrats Assert.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan 9.—Democrats have found political capital in Governor Whitman's failure, in his budget submitted to the Legislature, to provide for investigation of alleged up-State registration and election frauds. The Republican organization up State also is criticising the Governor's action because it may mean the loss of 190 jobs.

Under the law the Superintendent of Elections employs 150 men at $5 a day for forty days prior to the Fall election to investigate frauds. He has forty clerks in his office. There are also thirteen district deputies at $1,500 a year and seventy deputies employed in New York City at salaries of $1,000 a year.

The Governor in his budget allowed the Superintendent of Elections $144,765. He eliminated the forty clerks at $720 a year, but also eliminated the 150 year-around deputies, and failed to provide for the 150 forty-day investigators. He retained the seventy New York City deputies and the thirteen judicial district deputies.

The Democratic leaders assert that Governor Whitman has removed safeguards from up State, while he has kept the seventy investigators whose activities are confined to Democratic New York City. Senator Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said tonight that the Senate leaders would revise the Governor's budget, paying great attention to the appropriations of last year.

STATE PAYS $4.60 A WEEK.

Senate Chairman Denounces Wages of Many Girl Stenographers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Senator Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo, Chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, said tonight that his committee had found that many stenographers employed by the State receive only $240 a year.

"That means that these girls get only $4.60 a week," said Senator Horton, "and I do not believe that is enough for a girl to live on decently. If they can do the work, they should get a decent salary. If they cannot do the work, they have no business to be in the employ of the State.

"What makes this injustice more glaring is that many stenographers doing the same work as those receiving $240 get $1,000 or more, dependent upon the influence they have with heads of departments. I have found that of twenty-five stenographers employed on June 1, 1915, two received this wage of $240, while one got $1,000 when she started, a difference of $760. The salaries of the remaining twenty-two ranged between the two extremes.

"The committee proposes to establish definite specifications of duties and entrance salaries, so that if a girl takes an examination for a place as a stenographer, it will not be a matter of chance whether she gets $240 or $1,000 upon entering the State service."

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RICHARD M. HURD, President

JANUARY 1, 1916

To the Board of Directors:

Gentlemen:

The Gross Sales of Guaranteed Mortgages, including extensions, for the past year have been larger than for any similar period, amounting to $45,844,367. The net increase in Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages is somewhat larger than for the year 1914, being $3,498,612. The total Guaranteed Mortgages outstanding amount to $144,364,533.

The Company has been performing two functions of public service during this period of troubled financial conditions, first, the sale to investors of securities of undoubted safety and, second, the repurchase of a large volume of maturing mortgages from clients who desired the money for other purposes.

The aim of the Company during the past year has been directed towards maintaining its strong position by carrying large amounts of cash in Bank, lending more conservatively than before, requiring reductions on account of the principal of maturing mortgages and forcing the sale of foreclosed real estate even at a loss. The Company has collected during the past four years $3,960,611 of instalments in reduction of outstanding mortgages, and borrowers are obligated to make further payments of $1,774,078 during the life of their present loans.

For the past two years the Company has loaned money direct to owners of real estate through its own Mortgage Loan Department. This added service to borrowers as well as lenders has facilitated the conduct of the Company's business and increased its earnings.

One feature of the present mortgage market in New York is the tendency of investors to divide their sums into smaller amounts than previously. This tendency has coincided with an opposite tendency in the mortgage loans offered, which are for larger amounts on the newer types of buildings, planned in larger units to reduce running expenses and increase earnings. These opposing tendencies have been reconciled by the Company's development of a large business in Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates at current rates of interest and issued in any amount to suit. The amount of Certificates now outstanding exceeds $6,000,000.

The liquidation in New York City real estate, which began three or four years ago and which has been intensified during the past eighteen months by the European War, appears now to be drawing to a close with the advance of financial and industrial prosperity. The enormous sales to Europe at high prices of food, supplies, manufactured articles, munitions, etc., have revived many lines of business in New York City with consequent effects in raising rentals and land values. It would appear probable that from now on there will be fewer foreclosures and a stronger market for mortgage investments.

The decrease in the earnings of the Company is due to the carrying out of the Company's policy of forcing the sale of foreclosed real estate, thus sacrificing possible future profits for present security and strength. When the liquidation in New York real estate has run its course, this source of loss will disappear and profits will again become normal.

The comparative figures for recent years are as follows:

	Mortgages Sold	Net Gain in Outstanding Guaranteed Mtgs.	Outstanding Guaranteed Mtgs. December 31st.
1911	$38,411,204	9,811,079	118,031,803
1912	39,742,271	13,137,110	131,168,913
1913	31,955,577	6,558,300	137,728,913
1914	39,460,086	3,139,008	140,865,921
1915	45,844,367	3,498,612	144,364,533

The Gross Earnings and Net Profits of the Company for the past five years have been as follows:

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
EARNINGS					
Premiums for Guarantees	$672,919	$690,817	$667,137	$614,564	$564,042
Interest on Mortgages	257,406	358,169	338,186	355,489	267,888
Fees, etc.	122,587	161,591	16,125	21,343	12,470
Gross Earnings	$1,052,912	$1,210,577	$1,021,448	$991,387	$844,400
EXPENSES					
Salaries	$194,066	$188,796	$134,879	$125,120	$110,810
Rent	24,550	25,000	17,333	18,000	18,000
Advertising and Stationery	25,683	24,155	21,572	19,485	16,681
Taxes and General Expenses	41,823	49,339	37,189	38,171	31,174
Expenses	$286,122	$287,290	$210,973	$200,776	$176,665
Net Earnings	$766,790	$923,287	$810,475	$790,611	$667,735

The rates of Earnings and Dividends on the Capital Stock have been as follows:

	Capital	Earnings	Dividends
1911	4,000,000	26½ per cent	12 per cent
1912	†5,500,000	14½ per cent	12 per cent
1913	6,000,000	13½ per cent	12 per cent
1914	6,000,000	15½ per cent	12 per cent
1915	6,000,000	13 per cent	12 per cent

†Average Capital, $5,500,000. April 1, 1912, Capital increased from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company on December 31, 1915, were as follows:

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
New York City Mortgages	$5,003,839.90		
Accrued Interest Receivable	355,791.50	Capital	$5,000,000.00
Company's Brooklyn Building, cost	175,000.00	Surplus	2,750,000.00
Real Estate	997,039.75	Undivided Profits	299,077.10
Real Estate under contract of sale	825,805.74	Mortgages Sold, Not Delivered	477,409.64
Cash	2,204,400.03	Reserved for Premiums, etc.	35,390.18
Total	$9,561,876.92	Total	$9,561,876.92

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of December 31, 1915, by The Audit Company of New York.

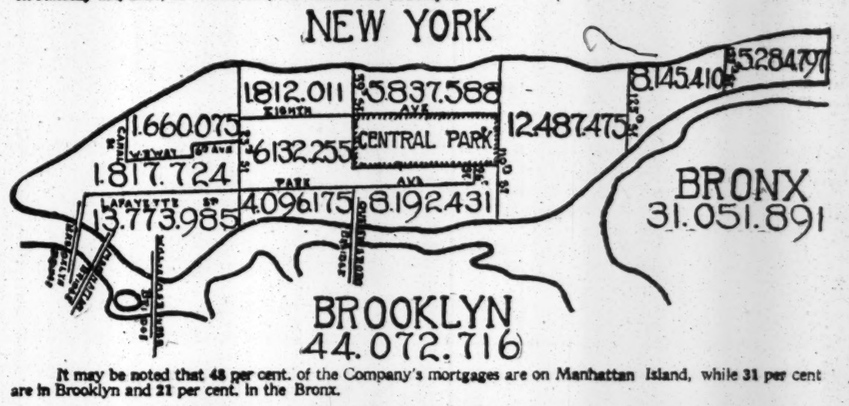
There are 11,383 mortgages outstanding, classified as follows:

Borough	No. of Loans.	Amt. Outstanding	Average Loan.
Manhattan	2,187	$69,239,926	$31,800
Brooklyn	7,758	44,072,716	5,700
Bronx	1,438	31,051,891	21,500
	11,383	$144,364,533	$12,700

An analysis of the Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company shows that these are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

44 Savings Banks	$15,376,800
1341 Trustees	38,497,163
8734 Individuals	59,516,375
208 Charitable Institutions	11,304,595
14 Insurance Companies	10,552,125
30 Trust Companies	9,117,475
8371	$144,364,533

The following map shows the distribution of the total Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company on January 1st, 1916, in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn:



It may be noted that 48 per cent. of the Company's mortgages are on Manhattan Island, while 31 per cent are in Brooklyn and 21 per cent. in the Bronx.

VALUATIONS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND FIRE INSURANCE

	Value of Land	Value of Buildings	Total	Mortgage Loans	Fire Insurance.
Manhattan	$56,992,864	$48,535,017	$105,527,881	$69,239,926	$60,994,834
Brooklyn	24,525,475	49,517,715	74,043,190	44,072,716	49,318,032
Bronx	16,207,184	30,375,482	46,582,666	31,051,891	30,946,485
	$97,725,523	$128,428,214	$226,153,737	$144,364,533	$141,259,351

For the protection of the holders of our Guaranteed Mortgages, By-laws have been adopted providing that the amount of Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages shall not exceed twenty times the Capital and Surplus of the Company; that mortgages shall be guaranteed only when secured by real estate improved for business or residence purposes in the City of New York; that mortgages shall not exceed two-thirds of the valuation of the real estate, and that the charge of the Company for guaranteeing the payment of mortgages shall not exceed half of one per cent. per annum.

These limitations—which are far stricter than those adopted by any other Mortgage Company in New York—have been for many years in use by the Company and their effectiveness in safeguarding the Company's mortgage investments is clearly evidenced by its unusually clean record in the matter of delinquent interest and foreclosures. On January 1 last the Company had under foreclosure 83 mortgages amounting to $1,505,375. The Company has now under foreclosure 59 mortgages amounting to $1,960,700, some of which will probably be settled prior to sale.

The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on January 1st last amounted to $699,322, and since then real estate amounting to $2,195,518 has been added, making a total of $2,894,840. From this, during the past year, the Company has made sales amounting to $1,071,995 and has also under contract of sale for near delivery $825,805, leaving a net amount of $997,039. The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month is $30,193.

Since December 12, 1894, when the Company began business, 17,335 mortgage loans have been made, aggregating about $316,000,000. The total losses of the Company as shown on the books in twenty-one years amount to $179,296, an average of $8,500 per annum.

The steady growth of the Company's business during the past twenty-one years, bringing the Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages up to ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, evidences the public confidence in the safety of the Company's mortgage investments.

The Company will continue to adhere to its present sound and cautious methods and to its policy of unequalled publicity, under which it reveals every detail of its business. It is believed that the confidence of the most careful investors may be thus deserved and obtained.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THEODORE C. CAMP	CECIL C. EVERS	GEORGE A. HURD	ROBERT L. PIERREPONT	HENRY L. STIMSON
GUY CARY	CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD	RICHARD M. HURD	THOMAS N. RHINELANDER	CHARLES H. VAN HISE
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This report in pamphlet form mailed on request.

FOES OF DEFENSE IN FLANK ATTACK

Little-Navy Democrats Believed to be Planning Fight on Revenue Bills.

WORRY AT WHITE HOUSE

President May Turn to Income Tax Revision and Canal Bonds for Preparedness Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Entering the second month of its session tomorrow, Congress finds itself in a widespread tangle over the questions of national defense and revenue legislation, with "small navy" Democrats of the House planning to defeat the defense program not directly but by an attack on the necessary revenue bills.

Recently there have been several secret conferences among members of the House contingent opposed to increasing the means of national defense, who foresee a chance to embarrass the program by withholding their support from revenue bills calculated to meet the extraordinary expenses.

House Democrats who are opposed to preparedness realize there is little opportunity to defeat the defense bills as such. The Republicans are expected to vote almost solidly for a bigger navy and army, and this will insure the success of the Administration plans. Consequently the anti-preparedness Democrats are planning a flank movement on the defense program.

The President and Administration leaders realize that additional revenue legislation must go hand in hand with the defense bills. The Republicans, however, are not expected to support Democratic measures for new internal revenue taxes. They will oppose practically any revenue bill advanced by the Democrats. They will advance in justification of such opposition the argument that if a protective tariff were in effect it would be unnecessary to impose more direct taxation.

The "small navy" Democrats in the House have accordingly to defeat indirectly the defense movement by voting against the accompanying revenue bills. If a score of Democrats should join with the Republicans in opposing the tax measures, the majority party would be in the position of voting large appropriations for the army and navy to be paid out of a Treasury that had not the means to meet the demands. The possible situation is one that is giving great worry to Administration supporters.

Jockeying for Place.

Meanwhile there is legislative jockeying for place. When members of the Ways and Means Committee are asked when the question of revenue will be taken up they reply that the committee is waiting to see what amount of money will be needed by the appropriation committees, including those handling the army and navy bills.

The committees in charge of these measures are making practically no progress, and their members contend privately that the defense program "is somewhat contingent upon the question of revenues." Valuable time is being wasted, and Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee asserts with illdisguised dissatisfaction that "it will be several months before we close the hearings on our bill, according to present prospects."

Mr. Padgett's pessimism evidently is predicated upon the filibustering tactics adopted by members of his committee who retarded the hearings last week by asking numerous questions of trivial nature when Admiral Stanford was before the committee.

The situation is further complicated by the increasing activities of the so-called "pork barrel" committees of the House. The Roads Committee has reported a Good Roads bill calling for an appropriation of $25,000,000, and the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds and Rivers and Harbors are threatening to bring in measures appropriating anywhere from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000.

Defense Program Lags.

A general row among the defense advocates, the "pork barrel" defenders, and the small navy and army faction is forthcoming, and Republican aid is expected when the latter group of Democrats seeks to embarrass defense legislation by voting against the revenue bills.

Little headway is being made with the defense program itself. Secretary Garrison's appearance before the House Committee on Military Affairs has not removed the proposed army bill out of the zone of Congressional chaos. No member of the House or of the Military Affairs Committee appears to have a definite idea as to what the army bill will contain. The most positive development is the widespread antagonism to Secretary Garrison's continental army plan.

Even the statement of Secretary Garrison that compulsory military service may follow in this country if the continental army plan should fail has not stirred the House membership. One of the Democratic leaders of the House has said that any effort toward military service would be unproductive of results because the United States would never accept the principle of such training.

"Nothing that smacks of militarism," said this leader, "can receive the approval of the Congress or the people of the United States. No system of military training could be put through Congress with public sentiment on this question as it now is."

This Congressional authority is one of the most influential members of the Military Affairs Committee and reflects the present sentiment not only in that committee, but the House.

There is small likelihood of the approval of the continental army plan. The substitute program probably will provide liberal Federal contributions for the maintenance of the National Guard. There is likewise little prospect that the special taxes recommended by President Wilson will be included in the revenue bill. The suggested levies on gasoline, bank checks, pig iron, and fabricated iron and steel are unpopular in Congress. Indications now are that a revision of the income tax or the sale of Panama bonds will be urged as the basis of supplementary revenue legislation.

CLERGY FOR PREPAREDNESS

Poll Shows Majority of Presbyterians Oppose Non-Resistance.

According to a questionnaire recently conducted by The Continent, and quoted in the current issue of The Literary Digest, the majority of clergymen do not hold to the doctrine of non-resistance, but are firm believers in preparedness.

A return postcard was sent to every tenth minister in the official index published by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

"There was no attempt to govern geographical distribution," says The Literary Digest, "though, for information, it is stated that the Presbyterian Church is not largely represented in New England nor in certain portions of the South."

According to The Digest the first question asked was:

1. Are you in favor of the complete disarmament by the United States? (By "complete disarmament" is intended a definite policy along ums that this country is in no danger of attack by any other country, the thought being that it would be better to risk successful invasion than to maintain continuously a military power sufficient to cause an aggressive enemy to refrain.)

To this query 306 clergymen responded in the negative, 85 in the positive, and 29 refused to give their opinions.

The second query read:

2. Are you in favor of an army and navy sufficient in numbers and efficiency to withstand ordinary attack while new forces are being organized?

The replies to this were: Yes, 375; no, 60; no vote, 37. Asked whether military training would tend to create in American boys an appetite for war, 115 of the ministers believed that it would, 279 took the opposite view, and 57 did not vote, The Digest quotes The Continent as saying.

Another question asked was:

4. Assuming that all war is wrong and unnecessary, do you believe it should be the policy of the United States to ignore the possibility of attack by some nation which does not accept that belief, that is unpersuaded by our altruistic attitude, and which is undisturbed by what other nations may think of its action.

The replies show 278 in the negative, 76 in the affirmative, and 47 not voting.

NEW DEFENSE SOCIETY.

Henry A. Wise Wood Heads Organization to Teach Patriotism.

At a meeting held last night at 297 Madison Avenue it was decided to create a permanent organization for the education of the American people in the fundamentals of patriotism, in order to arouse an effective national spirit. It was announced that the organization would be known as the National Society for the Advancement of Patriotic Education. The officers elected were: Henry A. Wise Wood, President; Henry B. Joy, Vice President; C. Harrison Gray; Executive Secretary; Raymond B. Price, Treasurer. The Board of Governors selected were Perry Belmont of Washington, Martin T. Gillin of Racine, Wis.; Henry B. Joy of Detroit, Albert Bond Lambert of St. Louis, and Raymond B. Price, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Henry Woodhouse of this city.

The purpose of the society was announced in a statement issued after the meeting, which said:

"In the belief that the state of justice and peace among nations can be maintained only when a preponderance of military power has been gathered into the hands of the pacific peoples, and that until such a transfer of the balance of military power has been effected the safety of no nation is assured, the National Society for the Advancement of Patriotic Education has been formed for the purpose of promoting the translation of the patriotic impulses of our people into an effective national spirit, in order that a united and strengthened America shall emerge, which by its preponderant power acting upon the side of peace shall discourage aggression and insure the stability of the world.

"The work of the society will consist of the preparation and distribution, through the press or by pamphlets of appropriate literature, in supplying competent speakers and by the establishment of a bureau which will furnish directly, or through any organization which may apply for it, information upon cognate subjects, and especial attention will be paid to schools and colleges. As the object of the society is purely philanthropic, no charge will be made for its literature or services."

TO SELL AUTOGRAPHS OF HENRY VIII. PERIOD

Final Part of the Famous John Boyd Thacher Collection Offered.

A JONATHAN SWIFT LETTER

It Was Written in 1732, and Relates to the Author's Contributions to Pope's "Miscellanies."

The seventh and final part of the collection of the late John Boyd Thacher of Albany, N. Y., will be sold at the Anderson Galleries today and Tuesday. Included in it are autographs of statesmen from the time of Henry VIII., authors, celebrities, famous women, composers and musicians, and Shakespearean celebrities.

An unpublished letter of Jonathan Swift is addressed to Benjamin Motte, the publisher of "Gulliver's Travels." The letter was begun in Dublin, Nov. 4, 1732, and finished the following Jan. 9. It relates to Swift's contributions to Pope's "Miscellanies." It reads in part:

If I did not answer yours of Sept. 4, as I thought I did, I will do it now; and, indeed, I do not find it indorsed as answered. T'other day I received two copyes of the last Miscellany, but I cannot learn who brought them to the house. Mr. Pope had been for some months before writing to me that he thought it would be proper to publish another Miscellany, for which he then gave me reasons that I did not well comprehend, nor do I remember that I was much convinced, because I did not know what fund he had for it, little imagining that some humorous or satyrical trifles that I had writ here occasionally (and sent some to the press, while others were from stolen copyes) would make almost six-sevenths of the whole verse part in the book; and the greatest part of the prose was written by other persons of this kingdom as well as myself. I believe I have told you that no Printer or Bookseller hath any sort of property here. I have writ some things that would make people angry, I always sent them by unknown hands; the Printer might guess, but he could not accuse me; he ran the whole risk and well deserved the property. Some things, as that of the Souldier and Scholar, the Pastoral, and one or two more, were written at a Man of Quality's house here in the North, who had the originals while I had no copy. * * * I have sent a kind of certificate owning my consent to the publishing this last Miscellany. * * * The best thing I writ, I think, is called a libel on Dr. D. and Lord Cart—which I find is not printed because it gave great offense here, and your Court was offended at one line relating to Mr. Pope. I find my name put at length to some notes which I think is wrong.

A Wordsworth Letter.

The rest of the letter relates to his relations with a Mrs. Davy, whose heirs stated "that she pretended to have many years ago wrote a book, or part of a book, which the world laid upon me." This he disproves. There is also an unpublished autobiographical letter of William Wordsworth, the poet, dated Grasmere, April 9, 1801, and addressed to Miss Taylor, London. Inclosed in it are thirty-four connected lines and verses of his "Female Vagrant." It includes an account of the gradual formation of his opinions and his method of work.

Percy B. Shelley is represented by a four-page quarto letter dated Ravenna, August, 1821, and addressed to his intimate friend, Thomas Love Peacock, describing a visit to Byron, and sending his "Elegy on Keats." In part it reads:

Refers to Lord Byron.

I write nothing and probably shall write no more. It offends me to see my name classed among those who have no name; if I cannot be something better I had rather be nothing. * * * Lord Byron is in excellent cue, both of health and spirits; he has got out of all those melancholy and degrading habits which he indulged at Venice; he lives with one woman, a lady of rank here, to whom he is attached and who is attached to him, and is in every respect an altered man. He has written three more cantos of Don Juan. I have yet only heard the fifth, and I think that every word of it is pregnant with immorality. * * * Lord Byron gets up at 2. I get up, quite contrary to my usual custom, but one must sleep or die, like Southey's sea snake in Kehama, at 12. After breakfast we sit talking till 6. From 6 to 8 we gallop through the pine forests, which divide Ravenna from the sea. We then come home and dine and sit up gossiping till 6 in the morning. I don't suppose this will kill me in a week or a fortnight, but I shall not try it longer.

A letter of Elizabeth de Vendome, Duchesse de Nemours, granddaughter of Henry IV., and Gabrielle d'Estrées, noted "Frondeuse," opposed to Mazarin and Anne of Austria, is addressed to a priest at Paris. She regrets the rise of Jansenism in the College of Nemours, and has ordered it suppressed; she requests permission to make pilgrimages to the convents of France to get consolation for her "affliction such as has never been the like." This refers to the duel just fought between her husband, Charles of Savoy, and her brother, the Duc de Beaufort, in which her husband was killed.

Sir Walter Scott MMS.

A letter of Sir Walter Scott, Edinburgh, April 4, 1817, to a bookseller in London, was written in the height of his popularity, and when he was preparing to publish "Rob Roy." It is in reply to a request for his portrait and a sketch of his life. It reads in part:

I will sit myself if I have time, and if not, will procure an opportunity to copy a very clever drawing. I do not know if you wish any account of birth or education. If so, you will find them accurately mentioned in the Letter Press of Living Portraits. In Living Authors there are as many inaccuracies as there are lives, which seems strange when there was so little to be told.

There are also autographs of Pepys, Samuel Richardson, Rochester, Rossetti, Ruskin, Richard Steele, Laurence Sterne, Lord Tennyson, Isaac Watts, Lord Nelson, Saint Francis de Sales, Sir Isaac Newton, Sarah Siddons, Peg Woffington, Wagner, Weber, Paderewski, Paganini, Rossini, Verdi, Saint-Saëns, Madame de Sevigne and other celebrities.

Broke Window to Free Prisoner.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 9.—While Nicholas Nepolitano of 112 South Grand Avenue, who shot and wounded Policeman Nathaniel Love in a street fight about two weks ago, was lying prisoner in St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday, under police guard, two unknown Italians got into the rear yard and smashed a window within a few feet of the prisoner's bed and escaped over a fence. Nepolitano made no attempt to escape during the subsequent excitement, but Police Captain McBride thinks his friends tried to give him the opportunity.

MEDICAL SCHOOL ENLARGED

College for Women Buys Apartment Next to Its Property.

Dr. William H. Dieffenbach, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, announced last night that the Board of Trustees had purchased the apartment building at 21 West 101st Street, adjoining the college property. This gives the institution a total frontage of 200 feet.

"The Trustees were enabled to take this step," said Dr. Dieffenbach, "because of the gratifying progress of our campaign for a $200,000 building and endowment fund. Our subscriptions amount now to more than $20,500, and we have under consideration several plans for raising more money.

"The increasing demand for women physicians both in private and public work has already become a subject of general comment. It is because of this fact and because of the extremely limited opportunities of the woman medical student in Greater New York that we have decided upon immediate preparation for the enlargement of our quarters and for additions to our teaching force."

It's not enough to look at it—*look into it!*

As the biggest building in the world, the Equitable is well worth looking *at*, and as the best building proposition in town, it is well worth looking *into*. Do not be satisfied with merely contemplating the magnitude of its size. Come in and we will show you the extraordinary character of its equipment and the sound reasonableness of its rental cost.

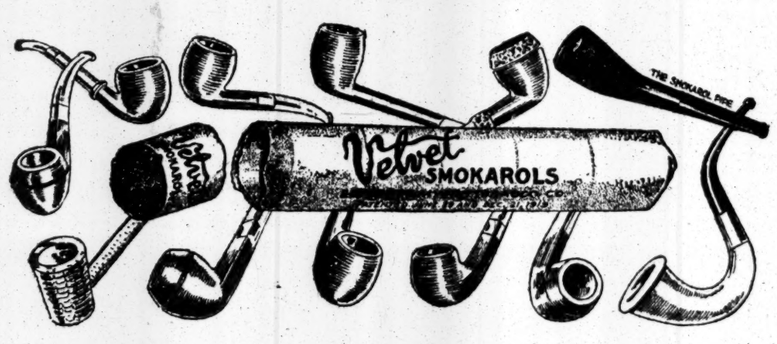
Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

Velvet

SMOKAROLS

PATENTED JUNE 29 AND DEC. 21, 1915

WILL FIT YOUR PIPE



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The Perfect Package — The Economical Smoke
Just a Pipe Load — No Waste Wherever Used
No More Pipe Odors — New Charms for Old Pipes
Carry a Day's Supply In Your Vest Pocket

AFTER your pipe is loaded and you are enjoying the SMOKAROL, remember that it is the famous VELVET—The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco.

The qualities that make VELVET more than "just smoking tobacco" are not a matter of "happen so," but are the result of "preparedness." VELVET spends two full years "preparing," maturing and mellowing to bring out the real delights of Kentucky's best Burley tobacco.

Do you wonder that SMOKAROLS—the *new* form of VELVET—are making such a tremendous hit?

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you prepaid a drum of VELVET SMOKAROLS—12 packages, 72 smokes—30c, and a SMOKAROL PIPE 25c, on receipt of cash or stamps.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
212 Fifth Ave., New York
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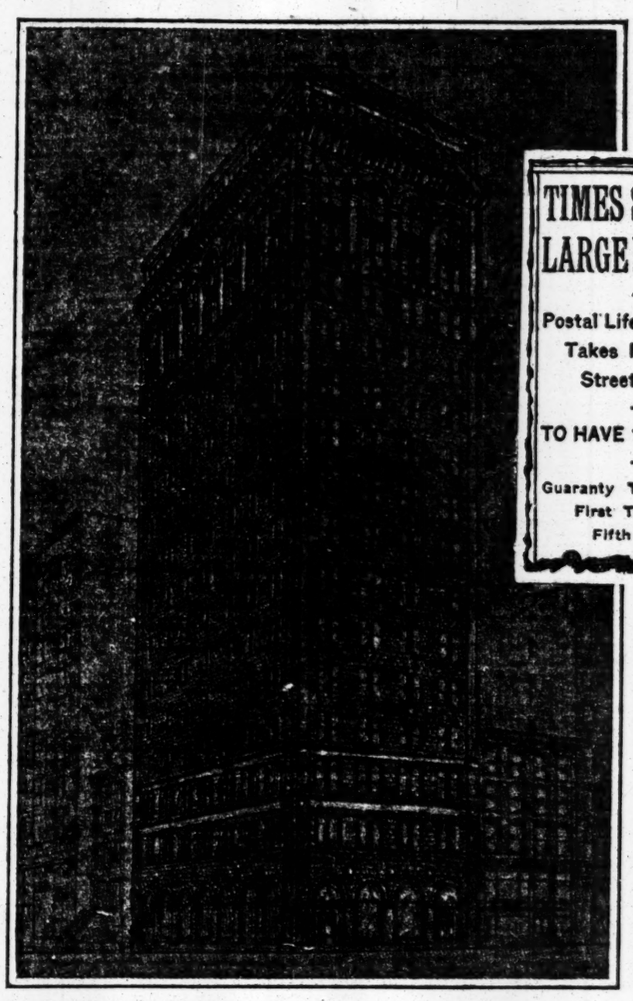
New Home-Office Building of the Postal Life Insurance Company

A Superior Modern Structure in a Superior Location

Exemplifying the Growth and Permanency of the Institution



Heading from New York Times Nov. 18, 1915.

TIMES SQ. ZONE GETS LARGE INSURANCE CO.

Postal Life, in $7,000,000 Deal, Takes New Home at 43d Street and 5th Avenue.

TO HAVE 16-STORY BUILDING

Guaranty Trust Co. Will Occupy First Two Floors with Its Fifth Avenue Branch.

Applications from prospective tenants requiring one or more *whole floors* are now being considered. Write to or call upon the Real Estate Department of the Company, 35 Nassau St., Tel. 5995 Cortlandt.

The Postal's "new home" will be ready May next.

It will be so good a building and so well located that the Guaranty Trust Company has rented two floors and the basement for 21 years.

The third floor is also leased and the Postal's Home Office will occupy the fourth, fifth and sixth.

Ten full floors are just now available for desirable tenants appreciating location, convenience and service. Rentals low.

Ten Years *of* Success

Then and Now A decade ago—even five years back—the Postal was a small company. Now it is a large one, built up by its economical method of securing business *direct*, without agents, and it has also been able to take over two other companies that could not make headway because of the expensive agency system.

9½% Guaranteed Dividends enabled it to make a ten per cent. reduction in premiums, but it also continues its annual guaranteed dividend of nine and one-half per cent.—decisive savings. And the Company also pays the usual contingent dividends depending on profits.

10% Premium Reduction The Postal not only wants tenants for its new building, but in common with other companies, it wants new policyholders, either for small or large amounts. Its savings have

Find Out What You Can Save It will pay you to call at the Company's office or write for information as to just what you can save at your age. You will also receive the Booklet "TEN YEARS OF SUCCESS."

Just say: *"Mail insurance particulars as mentioned in The New York Times of January 10."* And be sure to give

1. Yor full name. 2. Your occupation. 3. The exact date of your birth.

Sending for information places you under no obligation and no agent will be sent to visit you. The resultant commission-savings go to *you* because you deal *direct*.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
WM R. MALONE PRESIDENT
THIRTY-FIVE NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

After May 1st, 1916, at 511 Fifth Avenue, New York

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1916.

THE NEW HAVEN CASE.

It is announced that the result of the long and enormously expensive trial of eleven Directors of the New Haven Railroad for conspiracy to monopolize traffic in New England is disappointing alike to the prosecution and the defense. It will not be disappointing to the public which is convinced that criminal prosecutions of corporation Directors under the Sherman law serve no good purpose whatever. Ordinarily they derange business, keep capital which might otherwise be used for the public benefit locked up, and produce no other result. The case against the New Haven Directors was as good a one as the Government could hope to find by the most diligent searching after victims. There was apparent wrongdoing in various transactions undertaken to increase the power of the corporation. But although the case against the Directors was prepared with the utmost care, and the trial was ably conducted, the jury, after fifty-one hours of deliberation, acquitted six of the eleven Directors, and reported a disagreement in regard to the remaining five. Seventeen ballots were cast in the effort to reach an agreement as to the innocence or guilt of WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, CHARLES F. BROOKER, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, EDWARD D. ROBBINS, and CHARLES M. PRATT, and in each the vote stood 8 for acquittal against 4 for conviction.

Although the prosecuting attorney expressed the opinion that the five Directors will be tried again, it is a safe prediction that the whole case will be dropped, and that no action will be taken on the separate indictments against certain Directors. The cost of the trial and of the long investigation preceding it has been too great to justify further proceedings.

The Federal Government is stubbornly Bourbon, learning nothing, forgetting nothing about criminal prosecutions under the Anti-Trust act. Yet after its thirtieth or fortieth lesson it ought to see that the plain business men who sit on juries do not take the political or the politicians' view of the Attorney General's official duty. There was a time, perhaps, when votes could be made in some parts of the Union and parties strengthened by the daily crucifying of corporations. Everybody but the Government knows that that time has passed, and from the beginning juries have pretty uniformly stuck to the habit of rebuffing the prosecution. It is practically impossible to convince twelve conscientious jurors that the Directors of a great corporation, men of large business experience and high standing, have knowingly engaged in a conspiracy to commit a crime.

Yet the jurors must be convinced of that if they are to agree on a verdict of guilty. Judge HUNT told the jurors in the New Haven case that magnitude of business as the result of efforts to add to efficiency and power to do service was not a crime; even though prices were thereby in a sense controlled and traffic monopolized it was not the monopoly to which the law refers. The political prosecutors were quite ready and willing to denounce as criminals the Directors of the New Haven Railroad. They did so denounce them in the indictment. They doggedly stuck to the idea of criminality on all the counts, even though any man of sense could see by a glance at a railroad map of New England that the New Haven and the Boston & Maine were not competitors, that the acquisition of one by the other was an extension, not a monopolization of service. The jury could not be made to see the crime. New England has seen, not a crime, but a vast increase of service.

The security holders of the New Haven have suffered great loss, the business of the road has been hurt enormously by this ill-judged prosecution. The cost to both parties to the case has been very large, yet we doubt if anybody can point to any benefit derived from it. We cannot even say as yet that the Government has learned anything from their new rebuff. Evidence of that would, of course, be afforded by its abandonment of the chase after these New Haven criminals whom juries cannot be persuaded to regard as criminals.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon infers that some persons will call him "jingoist" and "alarmist" because of his forcible, picturesque, and highly imaginative utterances before the Republican Club Saturday night, but he has no greater objection to those epithets than Bob Acres had to the word "coward." Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in his prophetic mood was interesting, he was inspiriting, he aroused his hearers to genuine enthusiasm, even when he did not convince them that all his predictions would come true. Of one thing he did convince them, however, and the advocates of stronger national defenses who may be somewhat discouraged by the signs of apathy in Congress will derive fresh encouragement from it. He showed clearly that, as Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Military Affairs, he intends that provision shall be made in the present session for adequate defense, that he will employ his skill and force in debate and his knowledge and authority in committee work to that end.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN can do much to overcome the opposition of the "little navy" men. He can do something to make the disgruntled "pork barrel" contingent comprehend their duty. What is more, his argument will reach the people who, in his view, "hold the balance of power," the people "who have not given the subject "of preparedness very much, if any, "attention." These people must be reached through every avenue of approach. They must be aroused to a sense of the needs of the hour. But are not the people generally aware of the situation and of one mind as to the course to be pursued? The Presbyterian clergymen polled by The Literary Digest favor preparedness, and the ministers of that denomination are not inclined to be more warlike than those of other denominations. Many other clergymen have expressed similar views, and it may be inferred that the members of their congregations agree with them.

TWO KINDS OF ANARCHISTS.

Mr. KIRBY is a gentleman from Texas whose name is known in connection with lumber. We have his word for it that the lumber industry is better than it has been since 1907, good enough in fact to hurt the feelings of the conservationists. Yet Mr. KIRBY is not happy through his fears for the country:

> We don't anticipate danger from without, but we do expect it from within. The farmer of Texas believes in preparing against the day when his boy will have to take down his rifle and fight to protect the liberties of the country against anarchists bred in the big centres of population. The unassimilated foreigners, whose ignorance of our institutions and inability to appreciate the blessings of liberty make them easy prey for the demagogue and the inflammatory writer and speaker, constitute our country's great peril, in our opinion.

Worse ideas than that come from Texas, and yet Mr. KIRBY is astray regarding anarchy and anarchists. The faction of anarchists who believe in "propaganda by deed" is no more representative of anarchists than murderers and lynchers are representative of Texas. Anarchists are not characteristically assassins any more than assassins are anarchists. The greatest of all anarchists is, or was, TOLSTOY, and his strongest maxim is "Resist not evil." Anarchists like TOLSTOY anticipate and strive for an earthly millennium by the removal of contradictions between civic institutions and Christian institutions, or institutions under Christianity. "The Kingdom of God is Within You" is the title of one of his expositions of anarchy, and the doctrine is that human institutions can be regenerated only by perfecting human nature. Anarchism properly understood is a protest against the rule of might, and an assertion of the rule of right. Anarchists believe in the rule of morality rather than in the rule of the policeman. Each man should do right, and multitudes have no right to impose their rule on the individual. Anarchists believe in the association of voluntary groups of humans, united by co-operation for the promotion of common interests. They draw a distinction between society and the State, with its agencies for compulsion of individuals to conform to rules of action, regardless of the excellence of the rules. Anarchists believe in the compulsion of the individual by the individual alone. Submission to the rule of the State, therefore, should be by the compulsion of the citizen by himself, not by the State.

The reason for correcting the gentleman from Texas regarding anarchy is that he is not alone in his error, and that our dangers come from another direction, from another sort of anarchist. Assassins and bomb-throwers are among us, but they can be exterminated. They are social pests, but they do not threaten our institutions. They rather cause the defenders of our institutions to rally for their defense against traitors within more dangerous than avowed anarchists, yet using language calculated to beguile the unwary. The chief danger to our institutions is the man who thinks so little of them that he would wreck them for the benefit of himself or his class.

They exist at both extremes of society. The wealthy malefactor who ignores his social obligations, and the labor leader who is proud of "class consciousness," as a new sort of patriotism, the patriotism of a part instead of the patriotism of the whole, stand at the extremes. In the middle stand the voters whose fault is their treachery to civic duty, whether it arises from simple sloth or ignorance or incapacity. The men who pay less than the moral wage, the men who extort more than the economic wage by duress, the multitudes who fail to take a position on such issues, are more dangerous than anarchists, and have much to learn from them regarding the duty of citizenship. The anarchist would resist the tyranny of conspiracy in restraint of common right, whether by rich or poor, and regardless of cant about class restraints or class rights or wrongs. Democracy substituted its rule for that of dynasties only by bloody struggles which seem to mean nothing to some of those who inherited the blessings thus secured. There was a later struggle against the rule of plutocracy. There lies ahead a struggle against another sort of secession—the secession of classes from the common good in a search for mercenary profits at the expense of others.

The anarchists of whom we all stand in danger, including the anarchists of the above sort, are those who would live on the State, rather than support the State. There are all grades of these anarchists, and so many classes that no one of them is dangerous. The danger is that they may hunt in packs like wolves, and drag down the living State for the sake of mouthfuls from its flanks. If the gentleman from Texas will get down his gun for use against these anarchists, domestic or foreign in their origin, he will set an example to all who are not blind to the signs of the times. There are anarchists in office in Texas quite as well worth the attention of the gentleman from Texas as any who fall under the eagle eye of the police of the cities of the East.

AN ANTHROPOLOGIST ON GERMAN-AMERICANS.

The letter of Dr. FRANZ BOAS, the Columbia Professor of Anthropology, in Saturday's TIMES, is a precious document for students of Germano-Americanology. "Many other German-Americans feel and think" as he does, he believes. His personal view is general. He came here more than thirty years ago "filled with admiration of American political ideals." The United States, he had been taught, was "free from the pressure produced by great density of population." Was the United States so sparsely populated about 1883? At any rate, Dr. BOAS saw it as a country which "sought satisfaction in inner development." It would refrain from interference in the affairs of others. Dr. BOAS seems never to have heard of the Monroe Doctrine. And the United States would never oppress "unwilling subjects." The Louisiana Purchase, Texas and California, Alaska, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Gadsden Purchase must have stuck in the professor's throat, but he passed an amnesty act:

> Events like the great movement westward, and the Mexican war, appeared rather as digressions from the self-imposed path of self-restraint.

Evidently it would have been better, from Dr. BOAS's point of view, if England, France, and Spain could have retained their territories west of the mountains; if the Treaty of 1783 could have cooped up the Americans between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic seaboard. He forgave as a "digression" the expansion that made the United States so unbecomingly large and powerful. At least, it kept down density of population. But "a rude awakening came in 1898." One might think it should have come about 1888, when the Germans jostled American interests in the Samoan Islands, no doubt for the sake of keeping America true to her ideals. And how could Dr. BOAS slumber after the Venezuela message and the annexation of Hawaii? It took "the aggressive imperialism" of 1898 to rouse him. At the end of the Spanish war, American ideals "lay shattered." The United States was "dominated "by the same desire of aggrandizement" that prevails in Europe.

Dr. BOAS chooses to forget Cuba, to forget that the United States took the Philippines to save them from themselves, from internal conflicts, from falling into the hands of some colony-seeking nation that would never give them up. The United States is heartily eager to get rid of them, whatever unwelcome responsibility of protecting them it must assume, after they have become fit for self-government. Their independence is looked forward to by both the great political parties. But if Dr. BOAS doesn't mention some obvious facts of the present, he enables us to form an edifying theory of German and German-American anti-imperialism. Germany's so resented meddlesomeness in 1898, her opposition to the war with Spain, or her alleged attempt to form a combination of the Powers against us are now transfigured with more light. The German-Americans, instinctively sympathetic with Germany in 1898, were striving to keep the United States from shattering its ideals. If Germany sent her Pacific fleet to Manila Bay it was to maintain American ideals. Admiral DIEDERICHS's performances were not, as some ignorant apologists held, the manifestation of rudeness and overbearingness forgivable in parvenus of sea power. They must have been part of a salutary plan to check those "ambitious attempts to extend our politi-"cal power," which so pained Dr. BOAS and the German-American idealists. Admiral DEWEY must have been singularly dense, if he will pardon the brutality of the phrase. Of the English Captain CHICHESTER nothing better was to be expected.

Of course Dr. BOAS, like most of the German-Americans, is "opposed to the popular demand for preparedness." It is useful to remember, in connection with this opposition, that if we had had no fleet in 1898 American ideals wouldn't have been shattered. Dr. BOAS pleads for unpreparedness, as safe if we are only neutral in spirit and do not meddle.

Neutrality of spirit and letter is beautiful. The Kaiser once sent a telegram to Oom PAUL to illustrate it. Meddlesomeness is a sin. Germany never meddled in Morocco or anywhere else. In the past Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Chile, and other nations have been unfriendly to the United States at times. Doubtless its own fault. Let it behave itself, and remain unprepared. What does it want of a bigger fleet and army? Can't Germany be depended upon to keep us true to our ideals?

What Dr. BOAS says about "the intolerant attitude" of Americans they should take to heart:

> The American who is cognizant only of his own standpoint sets himself up as arbiter of the world. He claims that the form of his own Government is the best, not for himself only, but also for the rest of mankind; that his interpretation of ethics, of religion, of standards of living, is right.

What a contrast with the tolerance, the liberality, the modesty of the Germans! Since the beginning of the war has there fallen a word from a German or German-American, professor or layman, hinting at the superiority of Kultur, of German literature, science, art, music, institutions, civilization? Dr. BOAS himself displays unconsciously his loyalty to American ideals:

> I confess frankly that it was this individual freedom that will always be dear to the young that attracted me here; but maturer years have shown to me the necessity that this freedom should be co-ordinate with the necessary amount of subordination of the actions of the individual under the whole.

A fine co-ordination with and subordination to Germany breathes from Dr. BOAS's delightful letter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Consulting the Public.

That poster inviting public criticism which the Pennsylvania Railroad is displaying in all the public places of its system is in the nature of a large, white milestone in human progress. It marks a long, long way traveled along more roads than one. Acceptance of and faithfulness to its moral responsibility to the public by any business concern, large or small, create financial values that can be evolved in no other way. Not to recognize that fact and profit by it is, of course, to evince a certain lack in intelligence. But intelligence is, after all, such a rare thing in complicate human nature that when it does show itself in the conduct of ordinary affairs, most of us, also sadly lacking in the precious endowment, look on with surprise.

So now surprise and curiosity and good-natured skepticism are called forth by the Pennsylvania Railroad's sensible, level-headed endeavor to secure the co-operation of its patrons. In a way it is taking the whole of its public into partnership, since that whole public will share in the benefits produced by the criticisms. Will that public be equally intelligent and interested in the making of practical suggestions that will add to its own comfort and convenience and to the value received for which it pays when it buys its railroad tickets? American railway travelers have always been highly articulate in their adverse opinions about American railroads. Now one railroad has "called their bluff," and it will be interesting to see whether or not they care enough about the matters with which they find fault to take the trouble to write down and send in their complaints.

Grammar in Boston and the Middle West.

Lamenting "our grammatical decay," The Boston Herald instances the common confusion of "would" and "should." "Here in New England," the lamenter says with a pretty Chauvinism, "the distinction lingers. In the Middle West and beyond 'would' has hopelessly merged with its own service that of 'should.'" The broad back of the Middle West has to bear many burdens. This little charge will be borne lightly or thrown away.

There are a good many highly cultivated men and women in New England, and there is much preciseness and formality of speech, but cultivated folks are often careless in their speech, are perhaps even more inclined to carelessness than persons of less cultivation. One who knows English well is apt to take liberties with it. He feels, perhaps, that "rules" are made to be broken, and that a careless ease of expression is more desirable than the rigidity of the grammarians. He swears by colloquialisms. "Usage" is his god. He hates to be a purist.

Still, the bar between "would" and "should" should not be taken down. The right use of them is difficult to those with whom it is not instinctive. "Will" and "shall" are confused in the talk and writings of even famous educated men. It has been said, possibly by somebody who shared Dr. JOHNSON'S view of the Caledonians, that the Scotch habitually confound "will" and "shall." Doubtless this large assertion is a calumny. As for the Middle West, THE TIMES invites that robust region to refute and discomfit the Boston grammarian.

A Presumptive Ability Charity Tax.

The ingenious gentlemen in charge of the movement to raise an endowment for the Brooklyn Hospital have taken a leaf from the book of the Mayor's Tax Commission, which is proposing to levy a tax on "presumptive ability" as indicated by the conditions of living of which taxpayers give indisputable signs. The Brooklyn Hospital canvassers are proceeding similarly. They take for granted that every owner of an automobile has both the ability and the disposition to contribute to the Brooklyn Hospital's needs, and they have invited all owners of cars individually to redeem that good opinion of them as solid citizens and of benevolent disposition. The committee is authority for the statement that the universality and generosity of the response is surprising. It may be hoped that the taxpayers at large will respond similarly to the more urgent invitation to come to them from Albany.

Meanwhile the Brooklyn Hospital does not limit its expectations of assistance to car owners. It makes a general appeal to the charitable public, based upon good work done in the past and the promise of redoubled efforts with increased facilities. An excellent start has been made toward the $250,000 wanted, which is only part of the $800,000 which has been contributed by fifty-five persons who ought not to be left to carry such a burden without aid. It was the first hospital in Brooklyn, and will be one of the best in the five boroughs when rejuvenated. That is no small praise, for Brooklyn is a borough of hospitals as well as of churches, and the best Brooklyn hospital is good enough for any company.

Boxing Revived at Harvard University.

The revival of interest in boxing at Harvard is a gratifying rather than discouraging sign of the times. Boxing conducted in the proper spirit, as it is sure to be in Cambridge under the present rules, is good physical training and good sport, and it is by no means incompatible with a high order of intellectuality. Time was when to iterate such truths would have seemed trite, but with all the publicity of professional boxing in these days, and the large pecuniary profits derived from it, there is danger that the ancient art of self-defense may yet be classed among the lost arts. In the multitude of boxers few are skilled. It is doubtful if fencing is better exercise or that the practice of it tends to make a strong youth more graceful than boxing when it is the real thing. And a knowledge of boxing is useful, while a knowledge of fencing is not in these days, except to a moving picture actor. A young man who has the trained vision, the muscular alertness, the perfect co-ordination, the absolute control of every muscle in his body that the good boxer should possess is better fitted for any task he may undertake than one who has not acquired the same skill. The unskilled contemporary boxer is an awkward dancer and a poor wrestler, with a bad eye for distance which compels him to waste much of his strength.

The practice of boxing as a pastime does not require nearly so much time as oarsmanship or football. It teaches self-control, it tends to develop the physical man properly. If the other universities follow the Harvard example and make boxing fashionable, the result will be generally beneficial.

WARNING TO HUNTERS.

Game Birds May Not Be Brought Into This State from the South.

Conservation Commission, New York, Jan. 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the State conservation law (formerly known as the forest, fish and game law) the open season for the taking of all game birds, such as quail, pheasants, grouse and partridge, closed on Dec. 31, 1915, with the exception of wild ducks, on which the season is open for the taking until Jan. 10, 1916, with possession until Jan. 15, 1916.

It appears, however, that the season is open in many of the Southern States—North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—where quail, grouse, partridge, pheasants and wild turkeys may be taken up to March 15. Many of the residents of this city are now going down on shooting trips, and are bringing back to this State the species of game on which our season is closed. The result has been that our game protectors have had to seize the game thus brought into this State, in addition to which the party bringing the game into this State is guilty of a violation of the State law for having such birds in his possession during our closed season.

There is no possible way in which to bring into this State any of the game birds on which our season is closed at the present time, even though it is lawful to kill and export the same in the State where taken. Already many prominent people of this city have settled with the Conservation Commission for violation of this provision of our law.

The legality of this law has been upheld by a case which was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States—Hasterberg vs. Silz, 211 U. S., 31.

It will, therefore, behoove every one going South to understand that no game birds can be brought into this State at the present time on which our season is closed. In the case of ducks, geese and brant, the same prohibition will apply after Jan. 10, 1916.

Under the law game seized is presented to various public institutions, and already donations have been made to the Presbyterian Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, Polyclinic Hospital, Ophthalmic Hospital, Salvation Army, Lincoln Hospital, Volunteer Hospital, St. John's Home, St. Malachy's Home, and as further game is seized it will be distributed to other institutions.

EDMUND GALLAGHER, Division Chief.

Entangling Alliances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to ask your correspondent, Isaac Don Levine, why it is incumbent upon the United States to be an ally of Russia and Japan. Or is it compatible with the honor of our country to be an ally of those minor Balkan States, the arch plotters of Europe, the real culprits guilty of all the horrors of the present European war? I would further recommend that Mr. Levine read Washington's Farewell Address, wherein he tells us to beware of entangling alliances.

Brooklyn, Jan. 5, 1916. M. MOST.

THE IDLE RICH.

Milady breakfasts in her room,
In fetching cap and gown;
Then exercises for an hour
To keep her figure down.
Next, bathed and manicured and dressed,
She steps into her car,
To shop where flimiest lingerie
And Paris chapeaux are!

She lunches out, then motors back
To change her clothes again.
An afternoon at auction now—
Highballs and tea—and then
'Tis time to hurry home to don
A lovely evening frock,
To dine somewhere, and onestep till
3 A. M., by the clock!

Thé dansant, cards and opera,
The newest matinée,
With fashion's whimsies, leave unfilled
No hour of night or day.
No horny-handed son of toil
Works half as hard as she,
Who labors all her time to shine
In smart society!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

A PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Plans for a Second Meeting Over East and West Problems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the opportune discussion in THE TIMES with respect to an "East and West Council," and especially with reference to the suggestion reported by Dr. Iyenaga to have been made Dec. 3, 1915, by Mr. Oswald G. Villard for "a Pan-Pacific Congress to meet on some island in the ocean between Japan and the United States for the discussion of questions affecting the East and the West," I respectfully beg to be allowed to submit the following:

During 1914 the Asiatic Institute communicated with more than 100 men and women eminent in the countries bordering the Pacific Ocean requesting an expression of view on the advisability and prospects of holding a congress of the Pacific to consider mutual interests, especially with reference to preventing in the Pacific area, if possible, evils such as have accompanied the progress of civilization in the Atlantic area.

The majority indorsed the proposal, at the same time pointing out certain obstacles that lay in the path of the undertaking which would operate against the realization of the results aimed at. The main obstacle was considered to be the world war in which the great powers of the Pacific area, who naturally would be a part of such a congress, were engaged.

As to the place of meeting for the proposed congress, opinions differed The Pacific Coast of the United States was the region most favored, but other places were recommended, including the west coast of Mexico, Japan, the Philippines, and Hawaii. Dr. Charles W. Eliot's letter was representative of the good judgment of our correspondents. He said: "The plan of assembling a congress representing the principal countries about the Pacific Ocean, for the consideration of matters of mutual interest, seems to me a wise one. Honolulu would seem to me a good place at which to hold it. The early Summer of 1916 strikes me as a good time for the congress; because the results of the European war on international relations and on trade between the Occident and the Orient will by that time have become manifest."

In view of the world war it was decided to hold a preliminary conference to discuss the proposed congress and the affairs of the Pacific before inviting foreign delegates, and the first Pacific Conference was organized and met in two principal sessions at San Francisco, July 19, 1915. Dr. Eliot's letters, with others, were read at the conference and, together with the proceedings, were published in the press throughout the United States, Canada, and other countries of the Pacific. The Secretary's address, and a report of the conference and its aims for a congress of the Pacific, were sent by the Consul General for Japan as a special report to the Government at Tokio. At the closing session the following resolution framed by Dr. Gulick of Doshisha University, Japan, was adopted:

> Resolved, That this conference herewith indorses the general principle in the proposal to hold a congress of the Pacific nations and urges the Asiatic Institute to take such steps as may be necessary for holding such a congress.

In view of the success and good augury of the first Pacific Conference at San Francisco, and in accordance with this resolution, the Asiatic Institute is organizing a second Pacific Conference to carry the plan further. The co-operation in every way of all interested persons is solicited.

FREDERICK McCORMICK, Secretary Asiatic Institute.

New York, Jan. 8, 1916.

WHY CANADA FIGHTS.

Not Because England Demands It, but Because She Wills To.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me, a Canadian, for the past three months in attendance at Columbia University in this city, to protest, through your columns, against an assumption on the part of many Americans with whom I have come in contact—an assumption, either implied or openly expressed—namely, that Canada is engaged in the present European war solely because of her relationship to the mother country?

Such an assumption I, as a Canadian, resent very strongly, and I also believe this viewpoint to be entirely mistaken and unfair. Surely all intelligent Americans are aware of the fact that, in matters of peace or war, the policy of Great Britain is by no means binding on her colonies, and, therefore, in the present crisis Canada is just as free either to throw in her lot with and fight for the Allies, or not to do so, as is her neighbor, the United States. I am willing to admit that in the initial stages of the war, before the actual issue had been clearly defined, a good deal of stress was undoubtedly laid on the appeal to patriotism, loyalty to motherland, imperialism, but latterly this has certainly not been the case.

I spent my Christmas vacation in an Ontario city which has already put itself on record for the splendid response it has made to the appeal for men and supplies. Not content, however, with past achievements, its citizens are now endeavoring to recruit a battalion entirely from their own county, and for this purpose recruiting meetings are held every Sunday night in one of the city theatres. I attended one of these meetings, and could not help wishing that some skeptical Americans I had met could have had the privilege of being there also. The red, white, and blue were, of course, everywhere in evidence. Over the platform, the seats on which were occupied, for the most part, by khaki-clad officers, were hung banners bearing such legends as "Your King and Country Need You!" and "England Expects Every Man to Do His Duty!" but from the stirring addresses made by the speakers of the evening, a prominent clergyman and an army Captain invalided home from the front, appeals to this sort of sentiment were strikingly absent. Over and over again men were urged to join the ranks and fight, not for their "King and country," but for the sake of the great cause for which their King and country stood; to show their allegiance, not to the British Empire, but to their own highest ideals of truth and justice; to prove to the world that might never has been and never will be right; that brotherhood and humanity are for Canadians more impelling motives than safety and prosperity—in a word, to be men.

Glory in war we cannot, we do not. As Canadian women our hearts are torn while we watch our sons set sail across the seas, knowing full well that, in all probability, they will never return, or, worse fear yet, that they may come back mutilated for life. Nevertheless we can honestly say that we would not have it otherwise. We have come to believe that our nation is in this struggle because she dare not remain out of it. She must share in it, if you will, but the compulsion so to do comes not from without, but within. Canada has made choice of calamity, (or to do ought else would, she deemed, have imperilled the manhood of the nation. Is it too much for Canadians to hope that, though thus losing her life, she may one day save it?

A. M. BOWERS.

New York City, Jan. 8, 1916.

Recruits in Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of the 7th quoted some English gossip to the effect that there were some 717,000 men of military age in Ireland.

If these figures were true, if Ireland, whose average yearly emigration for the past sixty-five years has exceeded the birth-rate, where 90 per cent. of the population reaching maturity emigrates; if Ireland out of this miserable remnant of 10 per cent. can furnish 717,000 soldiers, miracles have not yet ceased.

J. F. C.

New York, Jan. 8, 1916.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMS.

Relative Strength of the Fleets of the Powers in 1921.

New York, Jan. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In October the Office of Naval Intelligence at Washington issued a pamphlet entitled "Information Concerning Some of the Principal Navies of the World," wherein the relative sizes of the various navies were given as of July 1, 1914—a month before the war. In the light of the information contained in this pamphlet I have made an analysis of the Wilson-Daniels and the Dewey July 30 (The General Board) program, and beg leave to submit it herewith for the benefit of your readers.

At the outbreak of hostilities Great Britain had built and building 36 dreadnoughts, 10 battle cruisers, 40 predreadnoughts, 125 cruisers, and 188 destroyers; Germany, 20 dreadnoughts, 8 battle cruisers, 20 predreadnoughts, 55 cruisers, and 154 destroyers; the United States, 12 dreadnoughts, no battle cruisers, 22 predreadnoughts, 25 cruisers, and 62 destroyers; France, 12 dreadnoughts, no battle cruisers, 18 predreadnoughts, 29 cruisers, and 87 destroyers; and Japan, 6 dreadnoughts, 4 battle cruisers, 13 predreadnoughts, 26 cruisers, and 52 destroyers.

Thus, Great Britain's superiority over the United States on July 1, 1914, lay in 24 dreadnoughts, 10 battle cruisers, 18 predreadnoughts, 100 cruisers, and 126 destroyers; and Germany's superiority over the United States lay in 8 dreadnoughts, 8 battle cruisers, 30 cruisers, and 92 destroyers, while the United States had, of predreadnoughts, 2 more than Germany.

If the Wilson-Daniels program be adopted, and 2 dreadnoughts and 2 battle cruisers be authorized for 1917, our heavy ships will have increased to but 21, whereas Germany and Great Britain, if they maintain no more than their average peace growth, will have of similar ships respectively 38 and 61. At the end of 1918 the United States will have added but 2 dreadnoughts (no battle cruisers), and become possessed of 23, whereas Germany will have 42 and Great Britain 67 modern capital ships. Nineteen hundred and nineteen will find us but 3 better off, with 26 modern capital vessels, while Germany will have 45 and Great Britain 73. With the 4 planned for 1920 we shall have 30, Germany will then have 48, and Great Britain 79, while at the end of the Wilson-Daniels program, 1921, our navy will possess but 33 modern capital ships, whereas the navies of Germany and Great Britain will have 52 and 85 respectively. It will be seen at once that, so far as the most vital units of naval power are concerned, we then shall have bettered our relative position but slightly.

Thus, it is plain that the Wilson-Daniels program not only will have failed to restore us to the position of second naval power, which we lost after the last Roosevelt administration, but that it will have given us but little more than half the strength, in modern heavy ships, possessed by the nation that took our place.

If, instead of the Wilson-Daniels program, the program of July 30, 1915, submitted by Admiral Dewey for the General Board, be adopted, and 8 capital ships be authorized annually, say, for five years, the relative strengths of the navies will alter as follows:

	United States.	Germany.	Britain.
1917	25	38	61
1918	33	42	67
1919	41	45	73
1920	49	48	79
1921	57	52	85

Thus, while it will leave us 28 modern capital ships short of Britain's peace growth after five years, even the Dewey program will not enable us to overtake the German navy's peace growth until the beginning of the fifth year.

In the foregoing analysis I have dealt only with heavy fighting ships, in which, as all authorities agree, lie the essential elements of sea power. While no attempt has been made herein to forecast the growth of the Japanese navy, that highly efficient and powerful force by no means should be overlooked in our calculations, for even though its weight be not sufficient to enable it to strike singly a deadly blow, still, in co-operation with another, its participation in a conflict with the United States might well mean for us disaster.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

Old St. Mark's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is one of the glories of this great city that a man can get anything he needs, if he wants it enough to look for it. There are some churches in this town where "the unchurched" can obtain what they require. It happens that the writer has found one in an out-of-the-way place, and he is taken with an impulse to act as guidepost.

If you will wander downtown till you come to Tenth Street and go east till you come to Second Avenue, you will find on the edge of "the slums" a quaint, old-fashioned church, in a picturesque churchyard, in which lie buried three Governors of New York, representing its three stages, a Dutch Colonial Governor, Petrus Stuyvesandt, whose noble bust has just been presented by the Dutch Government; an English Colonial Governor, one Sloughter, and a State Governor, D. D. Tompkins. It occupies the site of the Dutch chapel of the aforesaid Petrus Stuyvesandt, the oldest continuous church site in Manhattan Island. It is worth a visit, even if you do not go in. If you do go in, you may, indeed, see its walls hung with tablets to the memory of various of the city's prominent personages long dead, but within those same walls you will find professional men, artists and architects, doctors and lawyers, with business men, gathered to hear an ancient gospel translated into modern language for modern needs of modern men.

JABEL.

New York, Jan. 4, 1916.

War Material from the Air.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In correcting the erroneous statement that the Germans take saltpetre (nitrate of potash) from the air, your Staten Island authority, "J. M. T.," himself makes a mistake by saying: "Of course, what the spondent meant to refer to was the process of obtaining nitric acid from the air," &c.

Nitric acid (HNO3), or aqua fortis, would be a bad thing for us human beings if it were in the air, for it smells very disagreeably and would affect our lungs. No, what the Germans take from the air is nothing but pure nitrogen, of which the air contains nearly 80 per cent. Once they have gained possession of the nitrogen they can easily make saltpetre, aqua fortis, and a great many other things.

E. A.

Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1916.

Telephones and Grip.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers seem to be printing a good deal about the epidemic of grip and the probable causes of it, but I have not noticed any suggestion that the general use of telephones by the public may be the cause of spreading the trouble. Even in a small office, many people use one telephone. When every one is well there is perhaps little danger in several people using the same instrument, but certainly it would be more sanitary to clean the speaking piece and diaphragm each day. In public telephone stations, theatres, drug stores, even in private homes, could not the germ be carried through the use of telephones?

PANSIL G. BJORNES.

New York, Jan. 6, 1916.

BATTLE OF THE STREETS.

A Question of the Rights of Pedestrian and Motorist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If any one doubts that the motorist is still scoring points against the pedestrian in the great battle in the streets let him note the recent opinion of President R. H. Johnston of the Automobile Dealers' Association that the city should find some means of conveying pedestrians over or under the roadways at important traffic centres!

Clearly we pedestrians are getting to be an intolerable nuisance, and something must be done to abate us. Knocking down one of us every twenty-two minutes and killing one every fifteen hours does not perceptibly diminish us. The Court of Appeals takes these figures as evidence not of increasing recklessness of drivers but as showing too ready a disposition in us to cling to our rights in the roadway and has stiffened the rules under which we may recover damages. (Knapp vs. Barrett, cited in my letter of Dec. 18 last.) And so President Johnston does not temporize with talk of confining us to the crosswalk, (wisely, perhaps, in view of the rumor that if we are knocked down on the crosswalk we are to be presumed free from negligence, the burden of proving the contrary being on the motorist.) In effect, President Johnston's suggestion now is to remove the pedestrian altogether from the crosswalk.

Monstrous as this suggestion at first appears, yet with certain conditions that should have been intended, though not named by President Johnston, it might be at least deserving of consideration. These considerations are that the entire cost of erecting the bridges or subways, including the escalators serving them, and also the cost of maintenance be raised by a tax on the vehicles using the streets, whether motors or horse drawn. Anything else is unthinkable. Even expressed in this way one cannot help suggesting an amendment that as the pedestrians outnumber the vehicles, not by thousands but by hundreds of thousands, and as their rights in the streets are absolutely equal with those of drivers of vehicles why it is not more equitable that the roadway be depressed under the crosswalk, leaving the pedestrian to traverse the crosswalk in peace?

Mr. Beazell, in a series of timely articles in The World, has lately made public some of the valuable statstics gathered by the police, and these carry inevitable suggestions with them, such as:

(1) Giving the police charge of licensing all those who own or control in any way both automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles, (not the drivers alone.)

(2) Giving the police authority to make rules for pedestrians.

(3) Increasing the number of play streets and playgrounds, as there are five fewer accidents to children on every school day.

(4) Increasing

LORD BURNHAM DEAD A NOTED JOURNALIST

Owner of The London Telegraph Made a Small Paper Into One of the Greatest in England.

LOST GRANDSONS IN WAR

Many Members of Aged Newspaper Man's Family Enlisted at the Beginning of Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lord Burnham, proprietor of The Daily Telegraph, died today, after an illness of more than a month, in his eighty-third year.

In his death British journalism loses its doyen and one of its most honorable and representative figures. His loss will be mourned by men of all parties and classes, but perhaps most of all in Fleet Street, where he was admitted to be "the Grand Old Man of Journalism."

Two years ago, when reaching his eightieth year, Lord Burnham received a great tribute in the form of an address from the leading British journalists in all parts of the empire, which referred to his connection with the press as "a journalistic career probably unequaled in length of experience, sustained achievement, and continued good fortune."

Lord Burnham began his career on The Sunday Times before The Daily Telegraph was started. His father was responsible for founding the fortunes of the latter paper, but it was the son with untiring energy and organizing genius who developed it into the widely read and respected organ of conservative opinion that it is today. In this task he had as earliest assistants Sir Edwin Arnold, George Augustus Sala, and a long line of men distinguished not only in journalism but in literature and art, who served on the paper's staff in the sixty years of its existence, but it was its chief proprietor who was always the dominating influence and moving spirit in its concerns. Lord Burnham gave London its first penny daily newspaper and invented the new style of journalism.

It was he who turned the Daily Telegraph into an engine of charity. From 1864, when he collected thousands of pounds for the Lancashire cotton spinners thrown out of employment by the American civil war, to the present date vast sums have been raised by The Telegraph for charitable purposes. His genius for adaptability was one of his greatest characteristics, and explains much of his success. He associated his newspaper with innumerable schemes for the alleviation of misery or the reward of merit, and it was in the office of The Telegraph that the Stanley expedition into Central Africa was first planned.

On his social side Lord Burnham was very popular. He numbered among his warmest friends the late King Edward, who was frequently his guest. Up to the time of his fatal illness Lord Burnham was spared the infirmities of old age and preserved unimpaired to a remarkable degree the unequaled powers which served him so well in his long career. His last days, however, were overshadowed by grief through the death of two grandsons, who were killed at the front fighting for their country.

The Chronicle says in connection with his death:

"Lord Burnham was proud of The Telegraph, and had reason to be."

Edward Levy-Lawson, Lord Burnham, was born in 1833, and was the eldest of the eight children of the late J. M. Levy, and until 1875, when he assumed the surname of his uncle, Lionel Lawson, and became Edward Levy-Lawson, he was known as Edward Levy. His family were among the leading Jewish families of London, and his career in the newspaper business began after he was graduated with honors from the University College in London. His father then gave him the choice of entering business with him or of going to college, and Lord Burnham chose the former. As head of a printing firm his father had acquired a small newspaper, The Daily Telegraph and Courier, and in 1855 his management was turned over to Lord Burnham.

One of the first things the young newspaper proprietor did was to lower the price of his paper to one penny, it being the first paper to sell in London at a penny, and that price has been maintained to this day. In those days the chief editorial was the most important part of the London newspapers, and young Levy's first work was writing "leaders," for which he soon gained great renown. Under his management The Daily Telegraph soon took the lead in mechanical efficiency and the revolution of newsgathering by the use of the telegraph and cable was fostered by him.

Lord Burnham's fight against the "paper tax," which was eventually abolished, made him a leading figure among the newspaper proprietors of England. For many years The Daily Telegraph was the largest London paper in the number of its news columns, and it is said that under his management no paper in the world spent more money for telegraph and cable tolls. It has always been the paper of the middle classes, and the great amount of advertising it carried made it a most profitable property.

On Oct. 13, 1892, Edward Levy-Lawson was created a Baronet, and on July 31, 1903, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Burnham, taking his title from the Hundred of Burnham, Bucks, which contains most of his country seat, the Hall Farm estate.

In addition to his newspaper duties, Lord Burnham was prominent in the Newspaper Press Fund and the Institute of Journalists, and in various other public movements. He was prominent also as a Mason. He retired from active business a few years ago to spend his time surrounded by his family at his life time surrounded by his family at his country place. Lord Burnham married, in 1862, Miss Henrietta Webster, daughter of the late actor-manager, Benjamin Nottingham Webster. She died in 1897. His oldest son, the Hon. Harry Lawson, is now the manager of The Daily Telegraph, and has been a member of Parliament from a London district since 1885. His other son, Lieut. Col. the Hon. William Lawson, now commands the Second Regiment Royal Bucks Hussars. Of his three grandsons all of whom entered active service on the first day of the war, two have been killed in action.

To Produce "Beyond Disillusion."

Performances of a drama by William Norman Guthrie, entitled "Beyond Disillusion: A Study in Modern Marriage," will be given on Monday and Tuesday nights of next week at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie. Will Hutchins has arranged the play for the stage, and will be seen in the principal rôle. Others in the cast will be Muriel Hope, Mrs. Engel Summer, Herman Gantvoort, George Schelling, George Tillson, Doris Smith, and Ray Elliott Levi.

MEET MR. KNAPP'S BODY.

Ex-Governor Francis Receives Funeral Party in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The body of Charles W. Knapp, Treasurer of THE NEW YORK TIMES and former publisher of The St. Louis Republic, arrived in St. Louis tonight and was taken to Wagoner Chapel, from where the funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Rev. B. T. Kemerer, vicar of St. George's Chapel of Christ Church Cathedral, will officiate and the burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Accompanying the body were Mr. Knapp's widow, his daughter, Mrs. Guthrie McConnell of Waterloo, Iowa; Louis Wiley, and James R. Youatt, Treasurer of The Associated Press. Waiting for the party in Union Station were ex-Governor David R. Francis, his brother, Thomas H. Francis; Collins Thompson, Treasurer of the Republic; Paul W. Brown, and Miss Clara H. Leete, a friend of Mrs. McConnell.

Victor F. Lawson, proprietor of The Chicago News, with Mr. Youatt, will represent The Associated Press at the funeral. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association will be represented by its Vice Presidents, Hopewell Rogers, manager of The Chicago News, and Hilton U. Brown, manager of The Indianapolis News.

Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will meet tomorrow afternoon at the St. Louis Club and adopt resolutions of condolence. Following this the Directors will proceed in a body to Wagoner Chapel to attend the funeral services. Mr. Knapp served on five committees of the World's Fair Directorate.

The active pallbearers, chosen from among Mr. Knapp's intimate friends and former business associates, will be James A. Waterworth, Mr. Brown, Samuel G. Kennedy, Colonel J. A. Ockerson, Mr. Wiley, Mr. Thompson, Oscar Boecke, and M. P. Linn. Among the forty honorary pallbearer will be ex-Governor Francis, Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; F. W. Lehmann, former Solicitor General, and ex-Mayor Rolla Wells.

The Republic prints today from Washington the following tributes to Mr. Knapp from Missourians in Congress:

SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK—He was not only a leader among the newspaper men of America, but in private life was a most pleasant and agreeable gentleman.

SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE—He was an able editor, a man of strong convictions, a thorough believer in Jeffersonian Democracy, and a forceful writer.

REPRESENTATIVE DECKER—I knew Mr. Knapp, through the Republic, to be always a clean, conservative, and uplifting.

REPRESENTATIVE DYER—His death is a loss to St. Louis, where he ever exerted a splendid influence for good; to the State, which he helped to upbuild, and to the nation, which he largely served through his activities in The Associated Press.

REPRESENTATIVE IGOE—Mr. Knapp's influence for good in St. Louis was so pronounced that every citizen recognized him as a friend.

REPRESENTATIVE RUSSELL—Mr. Knapp's death is a personal loss to me as well as a distinct loss to his city, State, and country.

Child Prodigy to Aid Children.

Virginia Janet Mayer, the child who attracted attention last March when she gave a whole program by herself, in which she sang, danced and played the piano and violin, in the Bandbox Theatre, will give an entertainment on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22, in the Waldorf-Astoria, for the benefit of destitute children. This will be the last time little Miss Mayer, who is 9 years old, will appear in public for a period of four or five years. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mayer, of 99 Claremont Avenue.

Miss Helen Dodge Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Dodge to Hamilton McInness, son of James H. McInness, formerly Vice President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. McInness is a lawyer with offices at 15 William Street, this city. Miss Dodge is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Dodge of 819 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, and a niece of Stephen Dodge of Flatbush.

Benjamin De Witt Bleecker.

Benjamin De Witt Bleecker, a member of the old Knickerbocker family of that name, after whom Bleecker Street is named, died yesterday at his home in Garden City, L. I., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born here, and was a son of the late Theophylact B. Bleecker, and a direct descendant of Jan Jansen Bleecker, who came to this country in the latter years of the seventeenth century, and was Mayor of Albany in 1700.

Ex-Justice George B. Bradley.

CORNING, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Ex-Justice George B. Bradley, who served on the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, and Court of Appeals benches prior to 1897, died at his home here today. He was 91 years old. Prior to ascending the bench Justice Bradley served as State Senator from 1873 to 1877, and was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1872-73.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES C. SCHNEIDER, a civil engineer and bridge expert, died on Saturday night, at his home in Philadelphia, in his seventy-third year. He was a native of Germany and a former President of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mrs. BRIDGET BYRNE, widow of Francis Byrne, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Sass, 64 Covert Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fifth year.

HENRY BRENNECKE died on Saturday at his home, 219 Congress Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

Mrs. MARY J. ARMSTRONG, widow of George J. Armstrong, died on Saturday at her home, 244 Pulaski Street.

Mrs. SUSANNA WENK died on Saturday at her home, 1,524 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Two sons survive her.

Miss ANNA B. TAFT, Secretary for five years of the Church and Country Life Department of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, died on Saturday in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM S. SCULL, President of the William S. Scull Company, coffee, tea, and spice merchants, died yesterday at his home in Camden, N. J., in his eighticth year. He was a son of Jacob Scull, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and a member of the Union League and Philadelphia Automobile Clubs.

THOMAS SMITH, a pioneer manufacturer of oil lamps for railroad cars, died on Saturday at his home, 227 West 130th Street, in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in England and came to this country when 10 years old. Mr. Smith became a member of the firm of Hicks & Smith and began the manufacture of lamps for railroad use, in 1860. Five sons and a daughter survive him.

PETER ELDER, a broker, died on Saturday at St. Vincent's Hospital, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Scotland and lived at 19 West 126th Street. His wife and three daughters survive him.

MARTIN J. CODY, a well known stage manager and actor, died on Friday night in Buffalo. Mr. Cody had been appearing with Brandon Tynan in the latter's play, "The Melody of Youth."

MICHAEL FLAHERTY, a former member of the New York police force, died yesterday at his home, 193 Eighth Street, Long Island City.

The Rev. EDWARD LOUX, retired, of 818 West Fiftieth Street, died suddenly yesterday, shortly before services began in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at which he was a regular attendant. He was 68 years old.

MATTHEW J. GOLDNER, active in Democratic politics in Queens, died yesterday at his home, 85 Whitney Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I., in his sixtieth year. In 1888 he became Sheriff of Queens, and at the close of his term was appointed City Clerk of Long Island City. In 1895, Mr. Goldner was appointed President of the Long Island City Improvement Commission, which spent more than $1,000,000.

JAMES K. WILKES, ex-Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works of New Rochelle, died of pneumonia following grip at his home, 260 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, last night. He was 56 years old, and was largely interested in fruit plantations in Porto Rico.

LUXURY THE LURE USED BY MOVIES

Comfortable Theatres, with Good Orchestras, Have Supplanted Old Nickelodeons.

SINGERS THEIR WEAK SPOT

Tenors with Curdled Voices Mar the Enjoyment of Many Otherwise Good Performances.

The lure of the movies is a source of wonderment only to those who do not go to see them. Not only have the flickering films made great strides since the nickelodeon days, but the manner of their presentation has been revolutionized. The ill-smelling storeroom converted into a theatre, with a tinpanny piano and a raucous-voiced soloist for the music, has been supplanted by the palatial playhouse, equipped with a symphony orchestra, vocal and instrumental soloists, and a pipe organ.

Yesterday was not much of a day for promenading, and more than the usual number in quest of diversion drifted into the hundreds of movie theatres about town. During the course of the afternoon several thousand visited the Academy of Music, and this is what they saw and heard for 10 cents or a quarter, according to where they sat:

There was a long comedy film, in the taking of which Joe Weber and Lew Fields must have suffered more punishment than in all the years in which they were choking and being choked on the musical comedy stage. They were burned by hot articles from the stove, scalded by steam, hit over the head by mallets and kicked, were thrown into pools, drenched by streams of water coming unexpectedly out of speaking tubes, and plastered with soapsuds. Nothing tickles a movie audience quite as much as physical suffering, so the comedy picture was a huge success. There were moments in it when it was highly amusing for more legitimate reasons.

After the Weberfields picture, a young woman tripped out and sang "Because" with orchestral and organ accompaniment. She sang in a big, hollow voice, and while neither the quality of her voice nor her execution will ever cause any envy at the Metropolitan, and, although they are not singing "Because" in Aeolian Hall this season, it is worthy of note that the singer and the song were infinitely superior to the offerings of the Bijou Dream days.

Then followed two sets of topical pictures showing such happenings as the rapid-fire guns mounted on the afterdeck of the Italian liner Verdi when she arrived in port last week; a French cavalry charge across a stream and up a steep embankment, horse racing at New Orleans and some motor races in California. A trio of male singers followed the animated news pictures, and any disappointment their appearance may have aroused among the audience that they weren't a quartet disappeared with the first notes of the three. They sang a medley of old songs, none of which has probably ever been so badly treated in its existence. The tenor was the worst offender; his voice was not sour—it had curdled. But they seemed to get a great deal of joy out of their performance, which is usually the way with bad singers, and the orchestra, with great consideration, played loudly, so it really didn't matter.

The audience was next snatched away to the Netherlands by some colored motion pictures of Dutch babies. Youngsters of all ages in the picturesque dress of Holland were shown in their native environment, and thus was educat on served. One of those comical animated cartoons that is a part of every well-regulated cinema program, a violin solo not badly done by a young woman whose appearance would have atoned for unind cated fiats, and a medley of operatic airs played by a really excellent orchestra, led up to the showing of the feature film.

This was a screen arrangement of "A Parisian Romance," with H. Cooper Cliffe in Richard Mansfield's famous rôle of Baron Chevral, in which Mr. Cliffe at least looked something like Mr. Mansfield in the part.

And all for a dime, 10 cents, the tenth part of a dollar! While this entertainment was being given in Mr. Fox's Academy of Music, programs arranged on the same general pattern were being presented in many other playhouses. There is some question as to the endurance of the public on a straight diet of photo-plays, but the clever blending of picture and music presents a vista of infinite possibilities.

In the Strand Theatre Marguerite Clarke was shown in a picture version of "Mice and Men." Anita Stewart and Earle Williams were the stars of "My Lady's Slipper," the feature at the Vitagraph. "The Corner," with Willard Mack and George Fawcett, and "The Great Pearl Tangle," featuring Sam Bernard, made up the film end of the program in the Eighty-first Street Theatre. "Temptation," the picture for which Geraldine Farrar acted, was retained in the Broadway for a second week.

Eager to Share in Dinner to Crane.

Letters asking for details from all parts of the country are being received by the committee in charge of the dinner to be given William H. Crane at the Waldorf-Astoria Sunday night, Feb. 27. The dinner will be under the auspices of the Theatre Managers' Association of New York, the Players, Lambs and Friars Clubs, while the Lotos Club and other organizations are evincing an interest in the affair. The speakers will be E. H. Sothern, Leo Ditrichstein, Augustus Thomas, Daniel Frohman, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Melville E. Stone.

Oliver C. Gayley.

Oliver C. Gayley, Vice President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, died yesterday at his home, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his fifty-sixth year. He was connected with the car company for many years, and was widely known among railroad officials. Mr. Gayley was born in West Nottingham, Cecil County, Md., and was formerly for eight years employed in the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, later becoming a Division Engineer of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. For many years he was connected with the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, and was a Director at the time of his death. Mr. Gayley was a member of the St. Andrews, Pennsylvania, Southern, and Maryland Societies, and also of the Metropolitan, New York Athletic, Downtown, Nassau, and Lawyers' Clubs. He was a brother to James Gayley, former First Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, and to Henry B. Gayley, a lawyer of 49 Wall Street.

Carl A. Hansmann.

Carl A. Hansmann, a lawyer, died yesterday at his home, 485 Manhattan Avenue, in his forty-ninth year. He was a native of Iowa and a graduate of Columbia University. Mr. Hansmann formerly was attached to the Adjutant General's office in Washington, later entering the Consular Service and spending five years in Germany, France, South America, the West Indies, and Canada. In 1894 he became a member of the law firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, of which Justice Charles E. Hughes was a member, and which later became Rounds, Schurman & Dwight. Mr Hansmann was a member of the American, State, County, and City Bar Associations, the American Geographical, National Geographic, and New York Zoological Societies. His wife and one child survive him.

Garfield's Teacher Dead.

CHATHAM, Ont., Jan. 9.—Robert J. Morrison, said to have been the first schoolteacher of the late President, James A. Garfield, of the United States, died at his home here yesterday in his ninety-second year. It was while teaching school in Ohio that young Garfield came under his charge. He later came to Canada, and for several years taught school. He was a native of Ireland.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SORATURE.—Dr. and Mrs. V. E. Sorature announce the birth of a son, Jan. 8.

BLUMBERG.—Jan. 4, 121 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Blumberg, a daughter.

COWEN.—Jan. 3, 1,817 Mohegan Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Cowen, a son.

KOSTIN.—Jan. 6, 3,227 Hull Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Kostin, a daughter.

RUSSAK.—Jan. 3, 130 West 142d St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Russak, a daughter.

STANFORD.—Jan. 3, 56 Seaman Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, a daughter.

Engaged

BODENHEIMER — GOLDMANN.—Blanche Goldmann to Mortimer Bodenheimer.

BRENNER—SCHWARTZ.—Jeannette Byrna Schwartz to Lesser Brenner.

BROOKS—BAER.—Carrie Baer to Jesse Brooks.

COHEN—SONN.—Mary Sonn to Abraham L. Cohen.

ECKSTEIN—LOEFFLER.—Bertha Loeffler to Harry F. Eckstein.

ENGEL—SCHINDLER.—Gertrude Schindler to Kurt Engel.

FERGUSON—LAUTMAN.—Carolyn F. Lautman to William M. Ferguson.

FOGEL—LOCKETTS.—Florence Locketts to Martin Fogel.

GERLER—GELLER.—Tessie Geller to Nathaniel Gerler.

GOLDSMITH—HERMAN.—Edith Herman to William Goldsmith.

GOLDSTEIN—RITTER.—Hazell Ritter to Dr. Isidore Goldstein.

HELLER—ROSENZWEIG.—Marion Rosenzweig to Murray J. Heller.

HERTZ—BUSH.—Caroline Bush to Louis C. Hertz.

HORWITZ—KLEIN.—Fannie Klein to Dr. S. Horwitz.

ISAACS—RAUNHEIM.—Estelle Raunheim to Henry Isaacs.

JASTROW—SCHWARTZ.—Elsie Schwartz to Jack Jastrow.

KAISER—HAAS.—Clarice Haas to Otto Kaiser.

KORMAN—HELLER.—Martha Heller to Jack Korman.

LANGFELDER—WERTHEIM.—Alverta Wertheim to Arthur Langfelder.

LEHRBURGER—BERG.—Florence D. Berg to Carl H. Lehrburger.

LEVIN—SKOULTCHI.—Elsie Skoultchi to David Levin.

LEVY—ZIRINSKY.—Blanche E. Zirinsky to Maxwell Levy.

LICHTIG—SPEAR.—Avis Spear to Edwin Lichtig.

LOEB—ASH.—Florence Ash to Monroe Loeb.

MARKS—SOLOMON.—Minerva Solomon to Joe Marks.

MAYER—MAY.—Sadie May to Max S. Mayer.

NATHANSON—ROSENTHAL.—Beatrice Rosenthal to Samuel M. Nathanson.

ROSEN—SOMMER.—Carrie Sommer to Jack Rosen.

ROSENBERG — WAGNER.—Lillian Wagner to Barnett Rosenberg.

SIEGEL—JACOBS.—Rhoda Jacobs to Henry C. Siegel.

SINGER—SPIESS.—Hattie Spiess to William Singer.

SPIRO—FRANK.—Selda Frank to Adolf Spiro.

STEELE—MAIGNE.—Edythe J. Maigne to Dudley S. Steele.

Married

MARZO—STILL.—On Jan. 8, in St. Thomas's Church, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Miss Alwina Harriet, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Still, to Clarence Philbin Marzo, son of Chevalier and Mrs. Eduardo Marzo.

ARLINGTON—BERTRAND.—Jan. 5, Beatrice Bertrand to Charles Arlington.

MILLER—BOOKER.—Jan. 8, Virginia C. Booker to Joseph W. Miller.

OGUST—MARGOWITZ.—Jan. 2, Lillian Margowitz to Louis Ogust.

REIS—EHRMANN.—Jan. 2, Cora Ehrmann to Joseph Reis.

ROSENTHAL—STEINER.—Jan. 2, Estelle Steiner to D. C. Rosenthal.

SALABERT—CHALMERS.—Jan. 7, Marie Chalmers to Roger G. Salabert.

SONN—HORN.—Jan. 5, Rose Horn to Gustav Sonn.

WILLON—PETROVITS.—Jan. 2, Alexandra Petrovits to James Willon.

Brooklyn.

UHLENBUSH—PHIPPS.—Jan. 4, Doris L. Phipps to William E. Uhlenbush.

Died

AARON.—Hannah, beloved wife of Julius and mother of Emil and Benjamin. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral from 511 West 177th St., at 8 P. M. Monday, Jan. 10. Interment Rondout, N. Y. Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

Died

BAAR.—Jacob, Jan. 8, 1916, in his 57th year, husband of Fannie Baar, father of Sigmund L., Alexander, Stella, Emil, and Isabelle Baar. Funeral services at his late residence, 532-A Macon St., Brooklyn Monday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Mount Nebo Cemetery. Omit flowers.

BABCOCK.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Babcock, in the 71st year of his life, on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, 1916, at his residence, 44 West 14th St. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, 5th St. and Madison Av., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. Providence and Columbus (Ohio) papers please copy.

BARTLEY.—On Jan. 9, 1916, Martha M. Hawman, wife of the late Hugh Bartley of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Funeral private.

BIRKBECK.—At her residence, 229 West 128th St., Friday, Jan. 7, 1916, Ann E., widow of George Birkbeck. Funeral private. Boston papers please copy.

BLEECKER.—On Sunday, Jan. 9, in the 74th year of his age, Benjamin De Witt Bleecker. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOEHM.—William C., at his home, 344 East 149th St., entered into rest Jan. 7, in his 71st year. Interment at convenience of family.

BRADY.—Hon. John J., beloved husband of Jennie M. Brady, Justice of New York Supreme Court. Funeral from his late residence, 2,395 Valentine Av., Bronx, Monday, Jan. 10, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem Mass at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary, by automobile cortege. Please omit flowers.

BRADY.—At a special meeting of the Brownson Catholic Club, held Jan. 9, 1916, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas God in his infinite wisdom has removed from the midst of earthly endeavor our fellow member, Supreme Court Justice John J. Brady;

Therefore be it resolved that by his death the Brownson Catholic Club has sustained the loss of a valued member admired for his traits of character and loved for his warmth of heart. Gifted by his Creator with a broad sympathy for humanity, he was a type of man to whom one would go when the heart was harassed with sorrow or when the mind was afire with doubt.

And while his death is a severe loss to his neighbors, to his city, to his profession, and to this club, be it further resolved that we pray for the repose of his soul and heavenly consolation to the bereaved widow and mourning children to whom this sorrow is most deep and tender.

BRADY.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Hon. John J. Brady at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av. and Fordham Road, on Monday, Jan. 10, 1916, at 9:30 A. M. Michael J. Fulqueen, President; Percy J. King, Secretary.

BRENNECKE.—On Saturday, Jan. 8, 1916, at 7:30 P. M., at his late residence, 219 Congress St., Brooklyn, Henry Brennecke, aged 70. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BRINLEY.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Jan. 8, 1916, Francis Malbone, son of the late Edward and Andrewetta S. Brinley, in his 58th year. Funeral service at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock. Philadelphia (Penn.) and Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy. Interment at Perth Amboy, N. J.

BRUKKER.—Joseph, at the Montefiore Home and Hospital, Jan. 9. Funeral private.

BUNNELL.—Mary T., on Jan. 8, widow of late Jesse H. Bunnell, survived by two daughters, Mrs. Gertrude B. Wise and Mrs. Edith E. Hunt. Funeral services at late residence 1 250 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.

ELDER.—On Saturday, Jan. 8, Peter, beloved husband of Mary Elder, in his 73d year. Funeral from his late residence, 19 West 126th St., Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 9:30 A. M. Mass at All Saints' Church, 129th St. and Madison Av., at 10 A. M.

ERNST.—Dr. Peter H., 141 East 18th St., beloved husband of Hedwig Hinkel Ernst, in the 58d year of his life. Funeral notice later.

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120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK,
JANUARY 10TH, 1916

Died

EVERETT.—On Jan. 8, John W. Everett, beloved husband of Katherine Everett, (nee Wills,) and father of Mrs. Lottie Collins, Mrs. Mandy, and Mrs. Pengelly, at the residence of his daughter, 427 East 157th St. Notice of funeral later.

FABER.—Emma S., beloved wife of William H. Faber, on Jan. 9, 1916. Funeral from her late residence, 269 McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood

FAGAN.—Alice C., beloved daughter of Elizabeth and the late Patrick Fagan. Funeral from her residence, 1,974 Clinton Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 9 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas for mass of requiem. Interment St. Joseph's, Babylon, L. I. Hartford papers please copy.

FISHER.—On Sunday, Jan. 9, 1916, at the Skene Sanatarium, Brooklyn, Anna Margretta Rosalie, widow of George W. Fisher, in the 73d year of her age. Services at the Church of the Incarnation, Gates Av. between Classon and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn, Monday evening, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GAYLEY.—Oliver C., Vice President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, passed away at his residence, 117 West 58th St., Sunday, January 9, at 1:30 A. M. Funeral, Tuesday, at West Nottingham, Md.

GOELLER.—On Sunday, Jan. 9, Augustus C. M., beloved husband of Lydia Jane Goeller, at his home, 365 76th St., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends invited to attend services, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 8 P. M. Interment private.

HALL.—On Jan. 9, Lillian, beloved daughter of Matthews and Mary Hall. Funeral services at her late residence, 201 West 112th St., Monday evening, 7 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Hyde Park, Mass. Kindly omit flowers.

HANSMANN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 9, 1916, of pneumonia, Carl A. Hansmann. Services at Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av. and 122d St., at 2 P. M., Jan. 10. Please omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

HEYDT.—Anna, wife of Charles C. Heydt, at her home, 52 Vernon Place, Yonkers, Jan. 7. Funeral private.

HOLBROOK.—Eugene C., Sr., suddenly, at Oradell, N. J., Jan. 9, aged 66. Interment Hartford, Conn.

HOLLOWBUSH.—Virginia H., beloved wife of Frank G. Hollowbush, devoted mother of Frank A. and Adelaide, suddenly of pneumonia, Sunday, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Notice of funeral in New York City.

HOLLERITH.—Friday, Jan. 7th, in his 50th year, at his late residence, 1,398 Bristow St., Henry Hollerith, beloved husband of Ida Hollerith, nee Stalp. Services at residence Monday, 1 P. M. Elks services at the clubhouse, Grand Concourse and Burnside Av., at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn. Members of Pioneer Lodge 20, F. & A. M.; Bronx Lodge 841, B. P. O. E.; Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps, Democratic County Committee, Bronx Builders' Employers' Association, and Klondyke Club please attend.

HOYNS.—On Jan. 9, Sophia, widow of the late Peter Hoyns. Funeral from her late residence, 205 Patchen Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M.

HUBBARD.—Suddenly, at his home, 58 Caroline Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1916, Albro Aiken Hubbard, aged 81 years, son of the late Reuben Hubbard. Funeral private on Monday.

LOUX.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 9, 1916, Rev. Edward Loux of 318 West 30th St. Funeral services will be held at Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Av. and 31st St., Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LYFORD.—At his residence, 86 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 9, 1916, Charles Worth, beloved husband of Ruth Augusta Lyford, in the 74th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYLE - Jan. 8, of pneumonia, Clara Schlemmer, wife of Dr Henry H. M. Lyle. Funeral service at her late residence, 50 East 53d St., on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at noon. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

NOTT.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., Jan. 9, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank W. Ober, Sarah Elizabeth, (Emerson,) wife of the late Rev. Richard Means Nott, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

McAVOY.—Harry. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Monday, 10 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

MANNING.—John, on Jan. 8, 1916, husband of Susan Frizzell Manning. Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1916, at 10 A. M., from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East 14th St., New York City.

MOHAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 9, at Mount St. Ursula, Bedford Park, Sister M. Frederieka, (Mary Anne Mohan,) in her 39th year of her age and her 33d at her religious profession. Requiem, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 10 A. M.

MORISON.—Anna R., widow of late James J. Morison, at Atlantic City. Services Monday, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M., at 5th Av. Baptist Church, 8 West 46th St.

POTTER.—Jane Hopkins, in her 83d year, beloved mother of Mrs. Jennie A. Hutton, Mrs. Flora Pollock, and F. W. and William H. Andress. Funeral services Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M., Fourth Presbyterian Church, 91st St. and West End Av. Cincinnati, Ohio, and Palatka, Fla., papers please copy.

REHAN.—In New York, at noon on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1916, after a long illness, Ada Rehan, in the 56th year of her age. Funeral private.

REIBER—On Jan. 9, 1916, Sarah E., mother of Sadie Reiber, at her residence, 10 West 101st St. Funeral Wednesday morning, 9:30. Requiem mass Holy Name Church, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., 10 o'clock.

SAYERS.—At Jersey City, Jan. 8, 1916, Ann E. Sayers, aged 80. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from her late residence, 97 Jewett Av., Jersey City.

SCHREIBER.—Hannah, beloved mother of Caroline, Siegfried, Max, and Harry Schreiber, on Sunday, Jan. 9, 1916, at her residence, 702 Eag'e Av., Bronx. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 11 A. M.

SCHULENBERG.—Sophie Dorothea, on Sunday, Jan. 9, 1916, in her 68th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Marie A. Reichert, 853 St. Nicholas Av., New York, on Monday evening, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

SHEARER.—Albert T., aged 25, beloved nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Byars, 470 Convent Av., New York City. Mass of requiem at 10 o'clock, Monday, Jan. 10, St. Catharine of Genoa, 153d St. and Amsterdam Av. Interment, Woodlawn Cemetery, at the convenience of family. Baltimore papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Brewster, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1916, Sarah J., wife of Oscar Y. Smith. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry E. Vreeland, on Monday evening, January 10, at 8 o'clock.

SMITH.—On January 8, 1916, Thomas, husband of the late Amelia Smith. Funeral services at his late residence, 227 West 130th St., Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.

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Died

STEIN.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 3, 1916, Myrtle May, beloved wife of Walter J. Stein. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Convent Av. and 141st St., on Monday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M. Interment private, at Woodlawn Cemetery.

STELLA.—Vincenza, on Jan. 9, beloved wife of Michael Stella and mother of Dra. Antonio and John Stella, and Joseph, Louis, and Nicholas. Funeral from her late residence, 214 East 16th St., at 10 A. M., Tuesday, Jan. 11, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

STONE.—William. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actor's Fund.

STOOPACK.—P., of the firm of Stoopack & Kirschner, manufacturers of clothing, 105 Bleecker St. Funeral will take place Monday morning at 10 o'clock from his home, 852 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

TAFT.—Anna Benjamin, daughter of the late Roscoe C. Taft of South Egremont, Mass., died in Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1916. Funeral, Monday, Jan. 10, 3 P. M., at the residence of Rev. Van H. Wilson, 245 Arlington Av., Brooklyn, (Warwick St. Station on Long Island Railroad or Cleveland St. Station on the Lexington Av. elevated.) Interment Tuesday, Ashley Falls, Mass.

TARTTER.—Virginia C., widow of Karl Louis Tartter of Philadelphia, Sunday, Jan. 9, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Ralston, 134 East 73d St., New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TATE.

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION DECLARES ITSELF ON ARMORY BOXING

CHAIRMAN WENCK REPLIES TO CRITICS

Justifies Action of Commission in His Letter to the Protest Made by Church Association.

BOXING NOT PRIZEFIGHTS

Exhibitions Do Not Threaten Morals of Community—Gov. Whitman Invited to Welsh-Dundee Contest.

For the first time since the beginning of the controversy over the action of the State Athletic Commission in granting licenses for boxing bouts at the armories, Chairman Fred A. Wenck has made plain the attitude of the commission and the reasons for permitting the use of State buildings for sparring exhibitions. The action of the commission was attacked by the Church Association of Upper Washington Heights district a week ago yesterday, at which time a protest was sent to Governor Whitman requesting the latter to use his authority in preventing the production of "a series of prizefights this Winter" at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 168th Street and Broadway.

Chairman Wenck takes exception to language used in the protest as misleading and justifies the action of the commission in his reply to the resolution of the Church Association. He denies that prizefights are to be held, and points to the fact that they are prohibited within this State, but calls attention to the fact that the commission, by virtue of the powers conferred on it by the State Legislature, is authorized to regulate and supervise "boxing or sparring matches or exhibitions," when conducted according to the rules and regulations of the commission. He also denies that the form of amusement as controlled in the State by the commission threatens "the moral character of the community" as asserted by the Church Association.

Another important point Chairman Wenck emphasizes is the fact that regimental athletic associations, which will control the boxing bouts to be staged in the armories, are subject to the control and guidance on the part of the ranking officers of their respective regiments, and this is a certain guarantee that boxing entertainments will be conducted in an orderly manner and according to law. In his letter to David Hoffman Martin, Secretary of the Church Association, yesterday, copies of which were sent to Governor Whitman, Major Gen. O'Ryan and Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, Chairman Wenck said:

"On behalf of the State Athletic Commission, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution unanimously passed by the churches of the Upper Washington Heights district on Sunday evening last. In sending that acknowledgement, however, I desire to call attention to one or two pertinent facts which seem not to be clearly understood by those associated with yourself.

"In the first place, you speak of 'producing a series of prizefights this Winter' in your opening preamble. You are probably aware that prizefights are prohibited within this State. What our statute authorizes and what the commission is permitted to regulate and supervise is the conduct of 'boxing or sparring matches or exhibitions.' These must, under the statute, be held in buildings properly ventilated, properly provided with fire exits and fire escapes, must be of a limited duration, and conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations established by this commission.

"The functions of the State Athletic Commission are limited to issuing or granting licenses to clubs, corporations, or associations which apply for such sanction. When an application, on its face, works a complete compliance with the rules of the commission and with the provisions of the statute, it is the uniform and invariable practice of the commission to give the desired permit or license to the body applying therefor.

"Nor is the commission of the opinion that the form of amusement furnished by such clubs is of a character which threatens 'the moral character of the community,' tends to 'disturb the peace,' or 'menaces the way of our youth,' as you state in another of your preambles. The entire object of the so-called boxing law is to encourage and stimulate a proper interest in the art of self-defense; to foster a participation in this form of healthful exercise on the part of the youth; and generally to beget and implant a spirit of virility and manliness in the young men of the community.

"Prior to the passage of acts making for a proper State regulation of boxing and sparring exhibitions such encounters were conducted under conditions and circumstances which were often dishonest and fraudulent; and which were frequently held in ramshackle buildings, fire traps, and other undesirable places. To remedy all this, to make certain that there should be neither 'sham or fake' matches, to insure the use of properly ventilated and decently equipped premises which comply with fire laws and with all local laws, ordinances and regulations pertaining to or governing buildings, to compel these exhibitions to be conducted in good faith and under proper safeguards, the present State laws on this entire subject were enacted.

"That an individual athletic association is part and parcel of a regiment or has regimental authority to use an armory building is not, it is submitted, a proper source of objection to favorable action on its application; on the contrary, it is a guarantee of the standing and the respectability of those who apply for the license; and it makes certain, where the use of the armory is bespoken for the conduct of the exhibitions, that the same will be held in a building at once fireproof, well ventilated and in all respects safe for such use.

"Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that these license-seeking regimental associations are, to a certain extent, subject to the control and guidance on the part of the ranking officers of their respective regiments. It is, therefore, hardly to be supposed that the conduct of any exhibitions which make for peace-disturbing, youth-menacing, shame-producing conditions will be either sanctioned or tolerated. In other words, the immmediate regulatory power over these exhibitions and over the use of armories for the same is vested in hands whose good character and honest purpose are beyond question or cavil.

"It appears to the commission, in view of all this, that the best and final word on the subject of the advisability and propriety of the use of armories for the purpose of conducting sparring matches or exhibitions should come from the heads of the regiments whose armories are so sought to be used, and in the absence of an objection or protest on their part the commission is of the opinion that there can be nothing improper or objectionable in granting licenses in these cases."

Colonel Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment has invited Governor Whitman to be present at the ten-round bout between Freddy Welsh and Johnny Dundee, to be staged next Thursday night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, in order to give the Governor an opportunity to judge the methods pursued in conducting armory boxing bouts.

CHAMPION WELSH TO BOX.

Dundee Will Try to Take Measure of Titleholder.

Lightweights will be featured this week at the local boxing clubs. Freddie Welsh, the world's champion, will be seen in action after a long absence in the West. The Britisher is scheduled to box ten rounds with Johnny Dundee in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory next Thursday. It will be the first bout held in an armory, and promises to be one of the fastest contests witnessed in this city. In tackling Dundee the champion will take on one of the best lightweights in the country, and will have to be at his best to earn a decision. Welsh realizes he cannot afford to take any chances with Dundee, and the latter is not slow to recognize the advantages of a verdict over the champion.

The Manhattan Athletic Club will reopen its doors on Wednesday night with an attraction second only in importance to the Welsh-Dundee bout. Leach Cross and Johnny Harvey will be the headliners, and some lively milling is certain to feature the contest. In their last meeting ringside patrons said it was one of the best battles decided in local boxing circles. For the first time in nearly four years Cross includes road work in his training, and this would indicate that the fighting dentist is paying particular attention to his training. Harvey came dangerously near turning the trick on Leach, and the latter will take no chances on Wednesday night.

With the possible exception of the ten-round encounter between Phil Bloom and Charlie White tomorrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club, the other bouts scheduled do not call for any special mention. The bouts for the week follow:

MONDAY.

Vanderbilt Athletic Club.—George Bason vs. Mark Spencer, Battling Chuck vs. Bob Bason.

Broadway Sporting Club, (Matinee.)—Charley Moody vs. George Raynor, John Mathews vs. Buddy Gardner; semi-professional tryouts.

TUESDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club.—Phil Bloom vs. Charley White

WEDNESDAY.

Manhattan Athletic Club.—Leach Cross vs. Johnny Harvey, Marty Cross vs. Harry Gattle.

THURSDAY.

Seventy-first Regiment Armory.—Freddie Welsh vs. Johnny Dundee.

FRIDAY.

Harlem Sporting Club.—Jim Johnson vs. Sam McVea.

SATURDAY.

Fairmont Athletic Club.—Phil Donohue vs. Willie Schaefer, Augie Ratner vs. Joe McCauley.

Competition for Novice Fencers.

The Fencing League of America will hold its novice foils competition tonight at the West Side Y. M. C. A.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Yale spirit has been eulogized in song and story through many a shining athletic year. In the old days—in the days of that distant time when Harvard men used to date events as before or after "the year we won"—the Yale spirit, its prestige, its legend, loomed overshadowingly across the world of intercollegiate athletics. A thing sweepingly conquering, impossible of rivalry—such seemed the spirit of the Eli breed.

But what of the Harvard spirit of today? The question suggests itself apropos of the news that hundreds of Harvard men are going in for boxing, in a notable revival of the sport popular during the time of Roosevelt at Cambridge. The fact that Harvard is turning to this strong man's sport in such numbers is another expression of the contemporary Harvard spirit which was shown at Plattsburg, where holders of Harvard degrees far outnumbered the men of Yale, Princeton, or any other university. The Harvard spirit has become the aggressive spirit, the fighting spirit, the smash-the-line spirit—the very spirit of which Yale used to appear to have much of a monopoly.

Old amateur light harness drivers and horse lovers last week learned with regret that a bill has been introduced at Albany by Senator George R. Simpson which will deprive the horsemen of their exclusive right of way on the Harlem River Speedway. For years trotting races have been featured on the drive, automobiles and other vehicles being barred, but automobilists have long felt that their rights were infringed and now seek use of the speedway. The Simpson bill provides that automobiles may use the speedway, "notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, statute, regulation or ordinance of local authority."

That some such action would be taken is no surprise to those who have watched the gradual development of the automobile and dwindling interest in the trotter and pacer. Although the members of the New York Road Drivers' Association and amateur reinsmen generally will make a stiff fight against the invasion of what they have looked upon as their exclusive property, there is little doubt that the recommendation of Chief Engineer Eugene W. Stern will become law in the very near future. He proposes that part of the speedway be paved for automobile use.

It has cost about $7,000,000 to construct and maintain the speedway during the eighteen years it has been in operation. Horseless carriages were bompelled to make a detour in reaching the city from Yonkers and other points along the Broadway line, while one of the best stretches of highway in the State, covering a distance of about three miles, which would shorten the route to the city, was closed by legislation.

That the famous drive had served its usefulness is evidenced by the report of Engineer Stern, which shows that traffic on this reservation, covering a period of seven days, from 8 in the morning until 7 at night, was confined to 641 vehicles and twenty-five equestrians. This makes a daily average of ninety-one vehicles and three and one-half equestrians. With such a falling off in the use of the speedway for its special purpose it is estimated that the average yearly maintenance is approximately $25,000. This, according to the City Engineering Department and borough officials, is altogether too much for the taxpayers to spend for the enjoyment of not more than fifty amateur and professional horsemen who use the drive for speeding purposes.

When the speedway was opened in 1897 hundreds of prominent citizens were interested in light harness horses and hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in some of the fastest trotters and pacers in the country. Impromptu brushing on the drive on Sunday mornings would attract multitudes of interested sightseers, but handling the reins over a speedy light harness horse is no longer fashionable. It is only in line with the progress of events that the once popular drive should be devoted to more practical purposes.

Horsemen are not to be deprived entirely of the enjoyment of their favorite sport. No real hardship will be imposed upon them, as, with half the roadway paved for motor car traffic, there will be abundant space left for the holding of matinee racing, in view of the fact that the average number of horses competing in each class does not exceed four. A fifty-foot speedway will give the horsemen enough room and will facilitate traffic without inconvenience to any one.

The closing of the nominations for the 1918 Futurity last week was a pleasant surprise even to enthusiastic well-wishers of racing. With 647 mares named, the greatest number since 1910, a return of confidence is shown in the American thoroughbred breeding industry. It is another indication that racing is getting upon a sounder basis. More than any other event on the American turf, the Futurity acts as a thermometer of conditions in the horse-breeding industry. This was illustrated in 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, when there was little or no racing in this State, and the nominations were at their lowest figures since the event was first run in 1888. With the prospects bright for racing, as at present, an increase of nominations has followed.

The results of the Winter golf season in the South prove that the old adage, "Bad lies make good golfers," must be taken with a grain of salt. Philip V. G. Carter, metropolitan junior champion, was the first Northern golfer this year to capture a Southern tournament. When the tournaments are completed, it will probably be found that the Northern golfers have taken more than their share of the spoils. There are comparatively few good golfers in all the South.

Occasional bad lies undoubtedly develop resourcefulness and ability to overcome unforeseen obstacles which would otherwise be lacking in a player's game, yet where the poor lie is habitual and due to the nature and the character of the links rather than to mischance, it is almost impossible for the golfer to attain any considerable degree of skill at the royal and ancient game. And this is the handicap under which most Southern players labor. While the South is dotted with golf courses, it can only be said that, in comparison with the perfection of our Northern links, they are for the most part of poor quality. Some, a very few, have turf on the tees, fair green, and putting greens. Most courses have sand tees and putting greens, with a low quality of turf on the fair green, while a few links are destitute of a sign of verdure of any kind. A few holes sunk in a desert of sand would be a fairly accurate description of some of the courses in the Southwest.

A high-grade game of golf, acquired and perfected over good courses, will always triumph over the game which is developed under such conditions as these, even when the tournament is played over these very courses, where perfect form must be cast to the winds, and where perfect play is an idle dream of the exiled Northern golfer.

That poultry raising by amateurs is increasing was proved at the Poultry and Pigeon Show held last week in Madison Square Garden, by the number of non-professional spectators who visited the exhibition and the interest these amateurs displayed in the exhibits. Commercial breeders reported large sales, chiefly to persons who are taking up the industry in a small way. Another notable feature of the recent show was the return to popularity of a number of the older and less fashionable breeds, among them the Old English Cottage strains, the Sussex, and the Silver Gray Dorkings.

The last two years have witnessed a marked revival in the interest in walking. The well-regulated weekly trips of the Walkers' Club of America and kindred organizations have attracted many for the benefits to be derived from pedestrianism. Under competent pacemakers walking squads are separated into divisions in order that the physical capabilities of a walker may not be too severely taxed. Judgment is used in arranging the trips, as they are through sections of the country full of historic interest, or presenting attractive landscape effects. Thus walking not only proves of benefit to the body but stimulates and invigorates the mind and affords pleasing pastime. More encouragement should be given to schoolboys to take up walking, not only for body building, but as a means of education and a method for keeping them out of mischief.

Indoor polo apparently has come to stay, the game having made rapid strides toward popularity among horsemen in the last two seasons, before which it was comparatively unknown. That the new game has merit is generally acknowledged by those who have seen it played. The recently formed Indoor Polo League will add impetus to the sport, which in course of time should become one of the recognized pastimes for those who follow the outdoor game and wish to keep themselves and their mounts in condition through the Winter. Indoor polo will always be somewhat restricted, however, owing to the limited number of places where it can be played.

Members of the New York Athletic Club will regret William H. Page's retirement from the Presidency. Mr. Page has served three terms at the head of the Mercury Foot organization, and is to be succeeded by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond. When he first was elected President, in 1913, Mr. Page found the club in a severe financial depression; membership was at a low ebb, and generally the organization was in a weakened condition. On Tuesday, when he will retire, Mr. Page will step down from the club leadership with the knowledge that he has placed it once more on a solid financial foundation. He will know that there are now 700 more members than when he first was elected and that the last year was one of the best in every way in club annals.

Mr. Page's régime was not one of solid unanimity. At its inception many difficulties were placed in his path by fellow-members. There were times when it appeared that the President and his adherents would be fought to a standstill. But they always pulled out, and with them came practically every debt incurred by the organization, with the exception of the six-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage on the city clubhouse. Travers Island has been cleared of debt and numerous other obligations disposed of. The recent annual report of the club speaks volumes in praise of Mr. Page. It shows that the organization is at the top of a financial wave. The profit of $82,964 is notable.

CLOSE SOCCER GAMES.

Many Matches Decided by the Margin of a Single Goal.

Defeating the I. R. T. Strollers by the close score of 1 goal to 0 in one of the hardest fought soccer matches of the season at Harlem Field, the Brooklyns fought their way into the second round of the annual cup tie competition of the American Football Association. Though the I. R. T. Strollers were beaten, they had the followers of Brooklyn on the anxious seat repeatedly.

The Scottish-Americans, the cup holders, and the Brooklyn Celtics, champions of the New York League, played in the third round of the American Football Association's cup tie competition at Clark's Field, Newark, N. J., yesterday, with the result that the Scottish-Americans came off victors by the score of 2 goals to 1. At half time the cup holders led by 2 to 0, and, although the visitors did not wake up until the latter part of the game, they had the better of it in the final stage.

The scores in the other games played follow:

At Jersey City—Jersey A. C., 1; General Electric, 0.

At Tibbets Field—Clan McDonald vs. Yonkers, postponed.

At Hadley Field—Subway vs. Greenpoint, postponed.

At Lenox Oval—Columbia Oval, 8; Degnon Boys, 0.

At Bayside Oval—Greenville, 1; Bay Ridge, 0.

At Woodside, L. I.—Fulton-Camerons, 8; Jermans, 0.

At Van Cortlandt Park—Overseas Wanderers, 8; Longfellows, 2.

At Macombs Dam Park—Yonkers Thistles, 1; St. Georges, 0.

At Chelsea Park—Hudson United, 2; West Side Rangers, 2.

SKATERS BARRED AT VAN CORTLANDT

Thousands Turned Away When Ice Is Declared to be of Insufficient Strength.

The popularity of skating has brought such crowds to the Van Cortlandt Park lake during the last few days that a peculiar situation has arisen. The lake is covered with perhaps the best sheet of ice in many years, but because of the immense number of enthusiasts who flock to the park, the city officials have been forced to prohibit all skating, fearing the surface of the ice might cave in under the weight of the thousands of people. It was estimated that over 8,000 skaters were on the ice last Friday, just before the police cleared the lake, at 5 P. M. The water was then being forced up in the form of miniature geysers, through long cracks in the ice.

The cold wave of Friday night added another inch or more to the thickness of the ice, and the lake was opened to the public Saturday morning, at 10 A. M. In a short time the surface of the lake was covered with skaters, and every subway train brought hundreds more. In the afternoon the crowd had grown to such proportions that the water began again to come up through the cracks in the ice, and the police drove the skaters off at 4 P. M.

The park officials, who measured the thickness of the ice yesterday, announced that it was eight inches in the centre of the lake and five and a half inches at the edge. In other years a thickness of five inches has always been considered sufficient to sustain the weight of the skaters.

Foreman Kelly of the Park Department, acting under instructions from Commissioner Whittle, declared yesterday morning that the eight inches of ice was of insufficient strength for a Sunday crowd, and though the skate house was overflowing with people, all were barred from the ice.

About 5,000 skaters took advantage of the ice on the marshes near the end of the subway. This place is far more dangerous than the lake itself, for the Van Cortlandt creek winds under the ice and in many places the ice was thin and water holes were frequent. At 11 A. M. an ominous cracking of the ice warned the authorities, and a squad of police on bicycles cleared the crowd off the frozen surface.

Most of those who journeyed to Van Cortlandt were so sure that there would be skating that they disregarded the lack of the usual signs in the subway stations, and many complaints were registered by those who did not understand the position of the Park Department. Some of the disappointed skaters asserted that if the policy of closing the lake at night and on holidays was continued, there would be a discrimination in favor of the select few who could take advantage of the skating in the daytime through the week.

The skating season has also demonstrated that the skate house at Van Cortlandt Park is altogether too small to accommodate the throngs that skating brings to the lake. Although the boathouse has been thrown open to the skaters, the added room is still insufficient to take care of the comfort and convenience of those who visit the lake. Before noon on some days, every checking tag for coats and shoes has been sold out, and people have waited in long lines for a chance to sit down and put on their skates. As a result of the many complaints on this score, it is probable that the present skate house will be enlarged in the near future.

Skating Championships at Newburg

The outdoor skating championships of the Eastern Skating Association will be held under the auspices of The Newburg Journal at Newburg on Lincoln's Birthday.

WILL OPPOSE N. C. A.

Equal Power for Cyclist and Promoter in New Organization.

An association composed of men, financially disinterested in bicycling, was launched in opposition to the National Cycling Association at a meeting held yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House. No name for the organization was selected, but a committee, headed by Harold F. Dibblee of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was designated to draft a constitution and by-laws.

It is proposed to permit only unbiased men to join this new organization, which will deal with riders and promoters alike. It is the plan of the new body to take from the promoters the control they are now supposed to wield over the riders, and to give to the cyclists an equal representation in the governing organization.

The riders who recently broke away from the National Cycling Association and formed an organization of their own, known as the American Racing Cyclists' Union, are in sympathy with the latest phase of the fight against the N. C. A. They were represented at the meeting yesterday by a delegation composed of President Alfred Goullet, Percy Lawrence, and Jake Magin.

Associated with Dibblee in drafting a constitution are Dr. Muth, Dr. Bairs, and Samuel Barnet, men who have long been interested in bicycling, both professional and amateur. Others who attended the conference were U. R. Brown, William Coburn, and Victor Hesse.

When the organization of this new association is completed application will be made for an alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union, so that it may govern amateur as well as professional cycling. The A. A. U., however, may refuse to ally itself with any cycling body other than the N. C. A., with which it is now affiliated, according to Secretary-Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien. This alliance is binding, Mr. Rubien declared last night, until the N. C. A. ceases to exist. Nevertheless, Mr. Dibblee and his associates will apply for recognition before the next meeting of the A. A. U. in November.

WALK THIRTY MILES.

Fifty-three Men Make Trip to Ardsley and Return.

The members of the Manhattan and Bronx divisions of the American Walkers' Association, took a thirty-mile tramp to Ardsley and return yesterday, fifty-three men making the trip. The start was at the Dyckman Street Ferry, and from there the men went to Getty Square, Yonkers, then by the Saw Mill River Road to Ardsley. In returning the squad came by way of Ashford Avenue, through Dobbs Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers, to the starting point.

The Brooklyn division went over a thirty-mile course from Grant Avenue to Rockville Centre and return. Some of the men completed only the shorter distance of fifteen miles, from Grant Avenue to Springfield and return.

Another practice walk to Coney Island was taken by the members of the Walkers' Club of America in preparation for the race which will be held on Washington's birthday. There were many novice men in the squad, and these received instruction from the veteran pedestrians.

Six miles was the distance covered by the members of the Women's Branch of the American Walkers' Association. Those who took the tramp yesterday were the Misses Schneider, Falk, Luft, Silberberg and Gross.

A walk of fifteen miles was taken by the members of the Ladies' Walking Club yesterday, the course being from City Hall to Sea Gate. The pedestrians were the Misses Mandeville, Weston, Richter, Uswald, Goldstein, Pomerants, Simberkoff, and Greengold.

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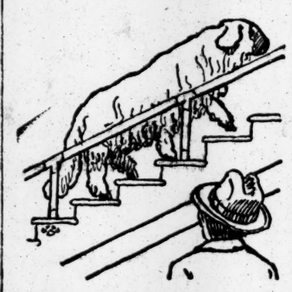
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BASEBALL — CROSS COUNTRY

MAY END BASEBALL COMMISSION SOON

Philadelphia Report Says Dissolution of Organization Will Follow Signing Peace Pact.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The resignation of Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati, Chairman of the National Commission, and the dissolution of the commission, which has been the court of last resort for baseball affairs since 1904, will come with the final disposition of all matters relating to the peace agreement between organized baseball and the Federal League, according to information received here from an authoritative source.

Both the American and National Leagues are said to favor the plan to do away with the commission, and it has become known today that the peace terms have been finally settled.

The fact that the members of the commission, which is composed of Ban Johnson, President of the American League, John K. Tener, President of the National League, and Garry Herrmann, had the dissolution of the body in view became known at the meeting in Cincinnati, and it was this that caused the delay in the reorganization of the commission to act for another year.

In view of the many difficult problems which might develop, however, with the demise of the Federal League, it was thought best to go on, and the old officers were re-elected for another term.

An amicable agreement has been reached, and the dissolution of the commission will occur before the close of another championship season, it is stated on the highest authority.

The most important question to those interested in baseball affairs is just what will be substituted for the National Commission. There will always be questions of importance between the two major leagues, among the minors, and between the major and minor leagues which will require adjustment, and it is difficult to see just how these affairs can be handled after the commission has ceased to exist. No solution has been offered by those who are in the secret of the commission's intentions.

It will have particular importance in connection with the handling of the world's series. The annual championship games between the National and American Leagues were never successful until they were played under the direction of the National Commission.

Ordinarily a portion of the receipts of the world's series has been enough to provide the expenses of the commission, but in 1914, when the Braves won the series in four straight games from the Athletics, and last year when the championship was decided in five games between the Boston Red Sox and the Phillies, the money received by the commission was not enough.

Just when the dissolution of the highest body in baseball affairs will take place depends on how soon organized baseball and the Federal League representatives can get together for a final settlement.

SURPRISE FOR STALLINGS.

Manager of Braves Did Not Know Haughton Was After the Club.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The sale of the Boston Braves to Percy D. Haughton, coach of the Harvard football team, and Arthur C. Wise, a banker, of this city, was a complete surprise to George T. Stallings, manager of the club, according to word received from him today.

Stallings, from his plantation at Kaddock, Ga., sent a telegram to Haughton thanking him for the confidence Haughton had expressed in Stallings's ability as manager, and extending his good wishes for the new venture. Stallings admitted the news was entirely unexpected.

Mucl interest is manifested as to the effect Haughton's new interests will have upon the Harvard football coaching problem. His contract as head coach with the Crimson authorities has expired and he has made no announcement as to whether he would undertake the direction of the eleven again, although his statement that he would devote his time in the future to the interests of the Braves is considered significant.

Haughton announced tonight that there will be no immediate changes in the Braves, and it is doubtful if any will be made until Manager Stallings is conferred with.

It is felt by Mr. Haughton and his associates that the baseball public hereabouts desired local control, and for this reason they believe that the team can be made a financial success. While the team will be run along businesslike lines, it will be the ambition of the new owners to regain the world's championship, and to do this they will spend money in an effort to build up a pennant-winning team.

GAFFNEY WANTS GIANTS.

Reported That He Has Already Made an Offer to Hempstead.

James E. Gaffney, former owner of the Boston Braves, is now reported as a prospective owner of the New York Giants. It is said that negotiations for the transfer of the stock of the club have been under way for some time, a definite arrangement having been dependent on the sale of the Boston Club. Mr. Gaffney, though interested in baseball, realized that in Boston he was laboring against the handicap of foreign ownership. With the acquisition of the club in this city there would be no such obstacle. When taxed with the question as to his purchase of the Giants, Gaffney would give no definite answer, but by his manner lent credence to the report.

Harry Hempstead, present owner of the Giants, has tired of baseball and is willing to sell, if he can get his price. It is said that Gaffney has already made an offer to Hempstead. A man who should know says it is better than an even money proposition that James E. Gaffney will be President and part owner of the New York Nationals.

SINCLAIR NOT IN DEAL.

Former Federal League Owner Says He Is Out of Baseball.

"I guess I am through with baseball. I haven't enough money to buy a club."

This assertion was made last night by Harry F. Sinclair, one of the chief backers of the Federal League, when asked if he had become associated with James E. Gaffney in a merger to purchase the New York National League club.

The Oklahoma oil magnate declared he had given up all hopes of buying his way into organized baseball, because the prices demanded for the clubs on the market were beyond the scope of his bank account.

ADEE FOR TENNIS HEAD.

Former Yale Athlete Likely to Succeed President R. D. Wrenn.

The ticket selected by the Nominating Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association to be presented at the annual meeting of the association next month will be officially announced today, when the administration nominations will be sent to every member of the association. According to the constitution of the National Association the nominations must be sent out on or before Feb. 11, and the man named to succeed Robert D. Wrenn will be officially known tonight. It is an open secret that George T. Adee, the former Yale athlete and President of the Westchester Country Club, is the choice of the committee to step into the Presidency. Mr. Adee is well equipped for the position, having served for several years as a member of the Executive and International Committees of the National Association. He is thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office, and has assisted in the management of the national tournaments.

It is also understood that Craig Biddle of Philadelphia has been selected as Vice President to succeed his townsman, A. L. Hoskins, who has been Vice President for many years. This change is in accordance with the policy of intrusting the control of the National Association to younger men. Another change will be the selection of J. S. Myrick, President of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, for a position on the Executive Committee. There is no likelihood of any change being made in the present Secretary and Treasurer.

It was said yesterday that another big fight will develop at the annual meeting, when the Philadelphia representatives will apply for the National All-Comers Tournament. Howard W. Lewis of the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia is authority for the statement that his club would bid for the national classic. It is probable that the Philadelphia and Germantown Cricket Clubs will be claimants for the honor. Each of the three clubs have at least fifty turf courts and are able to handle the tournament. The women's national championships have been staged on the Philadelphia Cricket Club courts since they were first established, while the Merion Club has staged every intercollegiate championship tournament.

The West Side Lawn Tennis Club conducted the National All-Comers Tournament at Forest Hills, L. I., last year. This was the first time it had not been held at the Newport Casino. The club will make another effort to secure the attraction next August, and a campaign will start at once to secure proxies.

MORTIMER DEFEATS PELL.

Tuxedo Club Racquet Championship Ends in Easy Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK N. Y., Jan. 9.—The club championship for the racquet title was decided today on the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club when Stanley G. Mortimer defeated Clarence C. Pell three games to one after one of the fastest games of the series. The score was 15–5, 15–3, 6–15, 15–12.

The galleries were filled with many society people who are here for the week end. Mortimer won the first two games in whirlwind style by a score of 15—6 and 15—3. Pell, who knew the usual tactics of Mortimer, was waiting for his chance to come in after his clubmate had shot his bolt, but he was mistaken. Mortimer played in his best form and won out with ease, scoring 51 aces to his opponent's 35. Following is the score:

FIRST GAME.

Mortimer	5	3	4	3	15
Pell	1	2	2	..	5

SECOND GAME.

Mortimer	3	2	7	3	15
Pell	1	1	1	..	3

THIRD GAME.

Mortimer	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	6
Pell	6	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	2—15

FOURTH GAME.

Mortimer	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	8	1	1	0	2—15
Pell	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	0—12

Aces by services—Mortimer, 30; Pell, 15. Aces by opponent's misses—Mortimer, 9; Pell, 5. Aces by placing—Mortimer, 12; Pell, 15. Referee—William Post. Marker—Robert Moore.

FULL SCORES AT TRAPS.

Higginson Makes Best Record in New York A. C. Weekly Shoot.

B. M. Higginson, a former national champion, did the best work in the week-end shoot of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. He was the high scratch gunner with the total of 95 out of a possible 100 targets, and won the Travers Island prize, the only shoot that is completed each week, with a straight string of 25 blue rocks.

It was not the only straight score of the afternoon. Danny McMahon, one of the best shooters in the club, scored a leg on the Monthly Cup with a perfect score. A. L. Burns also turned the same trick, annexing a special shoot that completed the program with a run that was without a miss.

Five gunners scored legs on the Tournament Cup. They were B. M. Higginson, A. L. Burns, Conrad Stein, R. L. Spotts, and W. R. Delehanty. All had full scores of 25 targets. In the shoot for the accumulation prize, W. B. Ogden, J. S. Connors, S. Leighton, R. L. Spotts, and D. L. Culver all made perfect runs, and each was credited with a win. The high handicap gunner was D. L. Culver, who had a full score of 100 targets.

Despite the bitter cold wind that numbed their fingers a dozen men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday, and several full scores were returned in the five matches contested. J. N. McLaughlin carried off the honors of the day. Besides winning the high scratch prize he proved the winner of the 15 " bird " scratch contest, and in shooting off a tie of 22 with A. T. Bennett he won the special 25 " bird " handicap prize. He also won a leg for the Monthly and one for the Accumulation Cup. Bennett was the winner of the 100 " bird " handicap match. The Inter Yacht Club championship series will be shot at the New Rochelle traps next month.

Commodore T. J. McCahill captured the high scratch and the high handicap prizes at the weekly shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, but as only four men faced the traps he consented that the handicap prize be turned over to Commodore F. M. Wilson, the second man in the 100 " bird " match.

Dr. G. W. Schenck, shooting against twelve other nimrods in the bi-monthly match of the Keystone Yacht Club at Woodmere, L. I., yesterday, proved the winner of the high scratch prize in the 100 " bird " handicap event. J. H. Hendrickson was the high handicap man.

GLENCOE ATHLETES WIN POINT PRIZE

Morningside A. C. Loses Team Honors in Harlem A. L. Race First Time This Season.

The long string of victories to the credit of the Morningside A. C. in the point races of the Harlem Athletic League was broken yesterday in the second handicap event of the uptown organization, when the representatives of the Glencoe A. C. captured the team laurels. The Morningside harriers were also beaten by the Macomb's A. C. and St. Mark's Catholic Club teams. The premier honors went to the Glencoe athletes with 86 points, while the Macomb's squad was second with 43, and the St. Mark's third with 72. Ninety-one points were recorded against the Morningside team.

Clifton Mitchell, a colored runner from the St. Mark's Club, making his first appearance in a Harlem League race, received a " stranger's " mark of four minutes, and led the field virtually from start to finish. He won by fifty yards from C. Mullane of the Glencoe A. C., who also had four minutes' allowance.

Back-markers did not figure at any stage of the race. For this "act the length of the St. Aloysius course is responsible. Handicapper Lagus allotted marks for a five-mile contest, when in reality the contestants journeyed over a route that was not more than four and one-half miles in length.

Mitchell, in addition to winning the event, also made the fastest time when he was checked in 25:20. Lew Heydet of the Morningsides, who was virtually scratch man, running with a twenty seconds allowance, was next to the last man home. The summary:

Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
Clifton Mitchell, St. Mark's C. C.	4:00	M. S. 25:20
C. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	25:43
H. Lobau, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	25:46
G. McGuire, Macombs A. C.	5:00	26:50
C. Burt, Alpha P. C. C.	5:00	26:50
H. Haggeney, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	26:12
G. Bowes, Macombs A. C.	5:00	27:25
T. Whitfeld, St. Mark's C. C.	5:00	27:20
E. Lillis, Macombs A. C.	4:00	26:28
E. Reiger, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	26:29
F. Davies, Macombs A. C.	4:15	26:46
R. Lillis, Macombs A. C.	4:00	26:53
C. Wood, Morningside A. C.	5:00	28:04
E. Ladue, Morningside A. C.	4:00	27:17
W. Cleary, Glencoe A. C.	4:15	27:33
W. Boston, Alpha Physical Culture,	(5:00,)	
28:19; C. Centrell, Morningside A. C.,	(4:00,)	
27:21; T. Ralph, Morningside A. C.,	(5:00,)	
28:23; E. Hanley, Morningside A. C.,	(5:00,)	
28:30; A. Callahan, St. Joseph's C. C.,	(4:15,)	
27:49; C. Goldberg, Glencoe A. C.,	(5:00,)	
28:53; E. Lang, Glencoe A. C.,	(4:00,)	
W. Russell, Salem Crescent A. C.,	(4:00,)	
28:00; E. Jolly, St. Mark's C. C.,	(5:00,)	
29:05; J. Daly, Macombs A. C.,	(4:00,)	28:11
V. Zaslavsky, Morningside A. C.,	(5:00,)	
25:48; H. Johnson, Salem Crescent A. C.,	(3:00,)	
(3:00,) 27:13; T. O'Reilly, Morningside A. C.,		
(3:00,) 27:14; W. Rowland, Macombs A. C.,		
(5:00,) 29:27; J. Dent, St. Mark's C. C.,		
(3:00,) 27:33; E. Sweeney, Glencoe A. C.,		
(2:00,) 26:35; A. Ball, St. Mark's C. C.,		
(4:00,) 28:37; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C.,		
(3:00,) 27:38; J. Kelly, Glencoe A. C.,	(4:00,)	
28:42; R. Sykes, Morningside A. C.,	(2:00,)	
26:49; W. Stanley, St. Christopher A. C.,		
(1:00,) 25:51; J. McGee, unattached,	(2:00,)	
26:59; L. Metzger, Morningside A. C.,	(0:45,)	
25:53; A. Mitchell, St. Mark's C. C.,	(3:00,)	
(4:00,) 27:10; C. Hamm, St. Christopher, A. C.,		
(2:00,) 27:20; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.,		
(1:30,) 27:12; S. C. Duggan, St. Joseph's C. C.,		
(1:30,) 28:08; A. Sheppard, St. Mark's C. C.,	(5:00,)	
Sims, Glencoe A. C.,	(4:00,)	
30:56; L. Heydet, Morningside A. C.,		
27:17; W. Powe, Alpha P. C. C.,		
28:18; C. Hill, Alpha P. C. C.,	(4:00,)	
32:33.		

TEAM SCORES.

Glencoe A. C.	2	3	6	10	15—86
Macombs A. C.	4	7	9	11	12—43
St. Mark's C. C.	1	8	10	11	22—72
Morningside A. C.	13	14	17	18	19—91
Alpha P. C. C.	5	16	23	24	25—93

A. W. Feher, the Hungarian-American A. C. distance runner, won a closely contested three and one-half-mile race over the Union Settlement A. C. cross-country course yesterday. He finished five yards in front of Frank Laviery of the Paulist A. C., in 18:26, eight seconds slower than the course record. Third place went to L. Cunningham, unattached, who crossed the finish line nearly seventy yards back of Laviery. There were eleven starters.

Nearly a minute and a half was cut off the Pastime A. C. cross-country course record yesterday when Frank McLoughlin of the home club triumphed in the weekly invitation event of four and one-half miles, in 24 minutes flat. The best previous mark recorded over the course was 25:28. McLoughlin showed the way for an even dozen harriers, winning by ten yards from B. Minkowitz of the Boys' Club, and by thirty yards from J. F. O'Connor of the New York A. C.

Mohawk A. C. athletes won first and second places in the weekly road run of the St. Anselm A. C., over a three and one-half-mile course, in the Bronx yesterday. George Mazzucca was the victor, in 18:30, while William Boak was the runner-up, in 18:35. Edward Dougherty of the St. Anselm A. C., prevented the five entrants of the Mohawk club from making a clean sweep, crossing the line third, in 18:40. Fifteen men participated in the event.

The chief award in the Brooklyn A. A.'s four-mile road contest yesterday went to A. Bennet of the Putnam A. C., who negotiated the route in 25:21. He was followed across the finish line by E. Sycora, unattached, and C. Edwards, who also has no club affiliation.

Jim Flatley of the St. Anselm A. C. yesterday triumphed in the initial handicap road race of the Young Men's Catholic Arch-diocesan Union of New York, staged from the clubhouse of the Victorian Lyceum. In receipt of a 45-second start, Flatley easily led a field of nearly thirty harriers, in the good time of 20:10, which was the best mark recorded by any of the contestants. Mike Collins, a clubmate of Flatley's, was the runner-up. After finishing third, J. McGinty of the Victorian Lyceum collapsed from the swift pace, but after being assisted to the clubhouse, he recovered. The cross-country weather prevailed, and attracted a big field. The St. Anselm club, which started nearly its entire track team, had little difficulty winning the club honors, with 24 points, while the Victorian representatives finished second, with 43. In third place was the Aquinas Lyceum team, with 53 points. The winner took the lead when one and three-quarter miles from home, and retained it until he breasted the tape twenty-five yards in front of Collins, who, for half the distance, had made the pace.

Stiehm Goes to Indiana.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 9.—Coach Stiehm, having been superseded as football coach at Nebraska by Dr. E. J. Stewart, at his own request has been granted his immediate release so that he may make plans for his coaching at the University of Indiana. His contract did not expire until Sept. 1.

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THOMPSON SUSPECTS GIGANTIC FRAUDS

Says Officials Swing Lucrative Contracts to Equipment Companies.

WANTS LISTS OF HOLDINGS

Believes Trusted Officers of Public Service Corporations Are Selling Out Stockholders.

Certain Directors and officers of large transit corporations in this city are interested in concerns which sell transit equipment, and they betray the interest of the stockholders in the transit corporations in order to enrich the equipment concerns, according to Senator George F. Thompson of the Thompson Legislative Committee.

"The Legislative Committee," Senator Thompson said, "has come across many indications that the stockholders in some large public service corporations in this city are being consistently defrauded by officers and Directors who are interested in companies dealing in equipment, and who swing lucrative contracts to those equipment companies."

Senator Thompson has already sent letters to all public service corporations in this city asking for the names of their officials, Directors, and lawyers. Yesterday he prepared another letter which will be sent to the men named as officials, Directors, and lawyers asking about their business affiliations with other corporations.

Denies Gubernatorial Ambition.

Senator Thompson said that he anticipated that efforts would be made to induce the Legislature to prevent any such far reaching inquiry. He denied, however, that there was any reason why such opposition should be based on political grounds.

"I am not an aspirant for the Republican nomination for Governor," he said. "Any who make suggestions of that kind are doing me injury. The direct primary law makes candidacy for the office of Governor a rich man's game. It would take more than $100,000 to make the proper canvass for the nomination, and that puts me entirely out of the running. A candidate for Governor would have to seek contributions from men of the very type that this committee is investigating. A rich man or a pauper with enormous popularity has a chance to be Governor under the present system, but I am neither, and have no chance and am not looking for any chance.

"I know that efforts will be made to stop this investigation, such efforts possibly taking the form of a fuss over the fact that the committee has overrun its appropriation. The fact that Lemuel Ely Quigg has been running up bills in many lately is one indication, of course, that a strong attempt will be made by public service corporations, which have been investigated or are likely to be investigated, to put a stop to the activities of this committee. But I think that such efforts will fail."

Asks About Outside Interests.

The letter which Senator Thompson will send to officers, Directors, lawyers and others in positions of trust with public service corporations is as follows:

Dear Sir: Please be kind enough to send to our accountants, Messrs. Perley, Morse & Co., certified public accountants, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y., immediately, answers to the following questions:

Question 1. What are the names and addresses of all corporations, firms, or individuals, subject to the provisions of the New York State public service law, in which you have had a financial interest or with whom you have had personal business relations during the years 1914 and 1915?

(a) What is the par value of stock owned or controlled by you in such corporation; from whom purchased or acquired and the price paid therefor; is it preferred or common, and what amount of dividends have you received from same?

(b) What is the par value of bonds owned or controlled by you in such corporation; what is the description thereof; from whom purchased or acquired, and the price paid therefor?

(c) What interest have you in firms or individuals and from whom acquired; the price paid therefor, and what have you received on the investment?

This relates to investments standing in your own name or that of another, provided you control same, either personally or as agent or trustee.

Question 2. What are the names and addresses of corporations, firms, or individuals who have had financial relations or business trahsactions with corporations, firms, or individuals, subject to the provisions of the New York State public service law in which you have had a financial interest or with whom you have had personal business relations during the years 1914 and 1915?

(a) What is the par value of stock owned or controlled by you in such corporation; from whom purchased or acquired, and the price paid therefor; is it preferred or common, and what amount of dividends have you received from same?

(b) What is the par value of bonds owned or controlled by you in such corporation; what is the description thereof; from whom purchased or acquired, and the price paid therefor?

(c) What interest have you in firms or individuals and from whom acquired; the price paid therefor, and what have you received on the investment?

This relates to investments standing in your own name or that of another, provided you control same either personally or as agent or trustee.

Question 3. Have you loaned money to or borrowed money from any corporation, firm, or individual, or any employe thereof, subject to the provisions of the New York State public service law during the years 1914 and 1915?

Has any corporation, firm, or individual, or any employe thereof, subject to the New York State public service law, loaned money to or borrowed money from you during the years 1914 and 1915?

In answering this question please give names, dates, and amounts. This relates to loans standing in your own name or that of another, provided you control same either personally or as agent or trustee.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE F. THOMPSON,
Chairman Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Public Service Commissions.

Condemns Secret Meetings.

"Of course there will be a great outcry about this," said Senator Thompson. "It will be held that a man's business relations are sacred things, but the business dealings of an officer of a public service corporation, who is, in effect, a public servant, should not be shrouded in secrecy.

"A great deal of the information sought by these letters should have been on file long ago with the Public Service Commission, if there had been any sort of business management in that commission. The Directors, officers and lawyers and others in positions of trust with public service corporations under the jurisdiction of the commission, of course, ought always to have been on file with the commission.

"It may be that, if the new Public Service Commission is all that it should be, this inquiry into the business affairs of officers of public service corporations will be turned over to the commission. If so, the investigation should be public. Our committee will recommend to the Legislature that the members of the Public Service Commission should be forbidden to hold secret sessions.

"I do not think that there will be any refusals on the part of public service corporations to furnish us with the list of its officials and agents, and that information probably will be easily obtainable, if they do refuse it.

"When it comes to getting the information from the officers and agents as to their other business connections, it may be different. Many refusals would constitute a challenge to the State Legislature, and our committee will certainly seek to be continued in order to carry the work through to a finish, even if it takes many months longer.

Committee Has Spent $50,000

"If this investigation shows, as we believe it will, that many of the trusted officials of large transit and other corporations are selling out their stockholders, and are enriching themselves by getting through contracts at exorbitant rates with private concerns in which they are interested, the committee will probably recommend legislation which will force an official in a public service corporation to divest himself from other business interests which might tempt him to neglect the interests of stockholders in the public service corporations for the benefit of other enterprises. Public corporation officials should be free from conflicting interest as Public Service Commissioners are required to be.

"I can't touch directly now on the indications that these practices have prevailed, but there have been signs that men drawing fabulous salaries from big transit corporations have been swindling their stockholders to get profits for themselves in this way."

Senator Thompson admitted yesterday that the appropriation of $15,000 for his Legislative Committee has been overrun by $35,000.

"I don't think that anyone can deny that it was money well spent," he said, "in view of what the investigation produced. Its total cost has been about $50,000, or one-fifth the cost of the insurance investigation conducted by Charles E. Hughes. Criticism that the members of the committee have lived in the best hotels has little weight. Personally I want the best, and this has been hard work with nothing in it for us, so I think the expenditures can be easily justified."

Allard, Kinnear & Co. Organize.

It was announced yesterday that Allard, Kinnear & Co., Inc., of 55 Liberty Street, with offices in Boston and Philadelphia, had been organized to take over the investment business of the White Investing Company, which has discontinued selling securities. The members of the new firm are Lee B. Durstine, John S. Allard, Raymond H. Kinnear, and Fred B. Holden, former representatives of the White Company.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 3	$1.25¼	$1.22½	$1.17	$1.15¾
Jan. 4	1.26	1.21⅞	1.18½	1.15⅝
Jan. 5	1.29	1.26	1.20½	1.18⅝
Jan. 6	1.28⅝	1.25¾	1.20¾	1.18½
Jan. 7	1.27⅞	1.25¼	1.19⅝	1.16⅝
Jan. 8	1.26⅜	1.24⅝	1.18½	1.16⅝
Week's range	1.29	1.21⅞	1.20¾	1.15⅝

CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	3 White. High.	3 White. Low.
Jan. 3	76½	75	77	75¾	71½	70¼
Jan. 4	76	74⅜	76¾	75¼	71	70
Jan. 5	77⅛	75⅞	77⅝	76⅜	..	..
Jan. 6	77⅞	77	78¼	77⅜	..	..
Jan. 7	78	77¼	78¼	77¼	73	72¾
Jan. 8	78	76¾	78	77	..	..
Week's range	78	74⅜	78½	75¼	73	70

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Standards. High.	Standards. Low.
Jan. 3	47¾	47	..	44¾	44½	
Jan. 4	47½	46¾	46¾	..	..	
Jan. 5	48⅝	48	48¼	46½	46¼	44¼
Jan. 6	48¾	48¼	47⅝	46⅜	..	..
Jan. 7	48⅝	48¼	47¾	46⅜	46½	46
Jan. 8	48⅜	48	47¼	46⅝	46	..
Week's range	48⅞	46¾	48¼	45⅞	46½	44½

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 3	$9.92	$9.85	$10.25	$10.12
Jan. 4	9.87	9.85	10.15	10.07
Jan. 5	10.00	9.90	10.35	10.10
Jan. 6	10.17	10.07	10.42	10.30
Jan. 7	10.12	10.02	10.35	10.25
Jan. 8	10.10	10.02	10.35	10.25
Week's range	10.17	9.85	10.42	10.07

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 3	..	..	$10.65	$10.52
Jan. 4	$10.15	$10.12	10.55	10.45
Jan. 5	10.35	10.17	10.75	10.32
Jan. 6	10.45	10.35	10.85	10.70
Jan. 7	10.42	10.32	10.77	10.65
Jan. 8	..	..	10.72	10.65
Week's range	10.45	10.12	10.85	10.45

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 3	..	..	$19.07	$18.87
Jan. 4	$18.75	$18.65	18.97	18.80
Jan. 5	19.00	18.75	19.35	18.97
Jan. 6	19.40	19.06	19.45	19.20
Jan. 7	18.87	18.75	19.27	19.10
Jan. 8	18.65	18.57	19.15	19.02
Week's range	19.00	18.57	19.45	18.80

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 3	12.30	12.04	12.52	12.30	12.71	12.54
Jan. 4	12.33	12.08	12.55	12.37	12.75	12.56
Jan. 5	12.30	12.25	12.59	12.52	12.80	12.73
Jan. 6	12.35	12.22	12.61	12.43	12.83	12.66
Jan. 7	12.36	12.28	12.60	12.44	12.84	12.66
Jan. 8	12.38	12.28	12.61	12.54	12.85	12.78
Week's range	12.38	12.04	12.61	12.30	12.85	12.54

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Jan. 3	12.86	12.67	12.49	12.35	..	..
Jan. 4	12.90	12.73	12.55	12.45	12.60	12.60
Jan. 5	12.95	12.87	12.63	12.54	12.68	12.66
Jan. 6	12.98	12.81	12.62	12.47	12.69	12.68
Jan. 7	12.98	12.81	12.63	12.47	..	..
Jan. 8	13.00	12.93	12.72	12.61	12.80	12.71
Week's range	13.00	12.67	12.72	12.35	12.80	12.60

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy and warmer Mon.; rain at night and Tues., moderate easterly to southerly winds, becoming strong over n. e. Mon. night.

S. Car.—Cloudy and warmer Mon.; rain at night or Tues.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy and warmer Mon. Tues. rain; colder in n. w.; moderate to fresh s. to s. e. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Mon.; rain near the e. coats; warmer in extreme n. Tues. fair, except rain in n.; moderate to fresh e. winds, except strong s. e. Mon. on the n. w. coast.

Ala.—Cloudy and warmer Mon.; rain at night or Tues.; colder Tues. in n.; fresh s. e. to s. winds Mon., becoming strong on the coast.

Miss.—Rains Mon. Tues. fair; colder in interior; moderate to fresh southerly winds Mon.

Tenn.—Rain Mon.; colder in e. Tues. fair in w., rain or snow in e.; colder.

Ky.—Rain Mon.; colder at night. Tues. fair and colder, with a cold wave.

Ohio—Rain Mon. Tues. fair, except snow near Lake Erie; colder Tues., with a cold wave; fresh s. w. gales, shifting to n. w. Mon. night.

Ind.—Rain Mon.; colder at night. Tues. fair and colder, with a cold wave; strong s. w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain Mon., probably turning into snow, and colder in n. and w.; colder at night and Tues. with a cold wave; snow Tues.; strong s. w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow Mon., probably snow; colder; colder at night and Tues., with a cold wave; snow Tues.; fresh to strong s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ill.—Rain Mon., probably turning to snow in n. and w.; colder, with cold wave at night in w.; Tues. fair and colder.

Mo.—Unsettled and colder Mon., probably rain or snow; cold wave Mon. night; Tues. fair and colder.

Wis.—Snow and colder Mon.; Tues. fair and colder.

Minn.—Snow and colder Mon., with a cold wave; Tues. fair; colder in e.; strong n. w. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled Mon., probably snow; colder, with a cold wave at night; Tues. fair, colder in e.; fresh to strong n. w. winds Mon.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Mon., probably snow in e.; Tues. fair and continued cold.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Probably unsettled Mon., with snow in e.; colder with a cold wave at night; Tues. fair, fresh to strong n. or n. w. winds Mon.

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COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 11th Floor, 1,239 Broadway.

COATS and Suits.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 38 West 26th St., 3d floor.

COATS and Suits.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 4th floor, 131 West 28th.

COATS and Suits.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 12th floor, 152-156 West 25th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk waists; only those with large plants desirable. K. & E. Waist Co., 536 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are again open to buy $25,000 silk crepe de chine, 40 inches, in light colors, for spot cash. Kayanee Waist and Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on ladies' silk dresses; steady work; must bring own samples. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats, high-grade jobs desired; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank. 4348.

FLOWERED TASSAH.—Open for quantity. Farragut 3644.

UNDERWEAR.—Jobber will look at samples of crepe de chine underwear. 121 West 27th Street, 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at coats and suits from 9 to 12 all w ek. 30 East 20th, Room 501.

JOBS, WOOLENS, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries; also plants bought for cash. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. Franklin 2950.

PIECE GOODS.—Cash paid for your Surplus Cotton Piece Goods. R. Serll, 486 Broadway. Quantity no object.

PLUSHES and Corduroy.—Will buy plush, wide wale corduroy, "dark shades," and twill back velveteen; spot cash. A 15 Times.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 355.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL.—Mail order house with satisfactory credit wishes to hear from mfrs. of women's and children's apparel, household articles, and novelties; principals only; send prices, samples, and complete information. H. De Haan, 1,382 Widener Bldg., Phila.

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COATS, Suits for January sales, to close out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

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CORDUROYS.—Have Boyd's velvet corduroys No. 3,100; colors Havana and blue. Youngsters Novelty Co., 710 Broadway. Telephone 5817 Spring.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Job lot of cotton piece goods and job lot of cotton embroidery to close out. Joel Isaacs and Sons, 36 West 31st Street.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Despite the extraordinarily favorable commercial and financial conditions existing at the opening of the new year, and despite the strong upward impulse which the market received in the final day of trading of the old year, the stock market last week encountered very considerable selling pressure, and for four days running lost ground in a movement which culminated on Thursday in an average decline of considerably over a point in the average price of fifty active issues.

Why this contrast between business conditions and the stock market? The answer is to be found mainly in two matters which were uppermost in the minds of the financial community last week. One of these was the renewed concern caused at the outset of the new year's trading by the news of the sinking of another passenger ship without warning and with heavy loss of life. That seemed to threaten a reopening of the submarine controversy with Austria with possible ramifications affecting our relations with Germany as well. The market not unnaturally took precautionary notice of this change for the worse in a situation affecting our relations with foreign powers. The further sudden reversal of this situation late in the week, when word came from Washington that the whole submarine controversy was near a settlement satisfactory to this Government was not then foreseen, of course, and the situation seemed all the worse by reason of being in conflict with the hopeful expectations of a few days before.

This was one of the things which accounted for the market's weakness. The other chief explanation was found in the apprehension aroused by a statement issued by the Chairman of the Steel Corporation, in which he expressed the view that perhaps not enough attention was being paid to the difficulties which business might have to encounter when peace returned. This produced a deep impression on the stock market, and coupled as it was with an expressed belief that the war would end sooner than most people expected, this warning from the head of the country's greatest industrial concern led to a good deal of selling, particularly of war stocks which might be most affected by a sudden coming of peace. The Street must have been in a mood to fall in with adverse suggestions regarding the sequel to the prosperity which the country is now admittedly enjoying, or else it would have been inclined to lay less stress on the misgivings in this statement and to pay more heed to the facts set forth therein, which in themselves were to a large extent destructive of the fears expressed. The Street might also have taken more into account the fact that the statement contained a political as well as a business suggestion, for it led to an argument in favor of greater tariff protection as a means of warding off the dangers which the Chairman of the Steel Corporation foresees.

The next day the Steel Corporation announced a 10 per cent. increase in wages, which spoke eloquently of the prosperity of the steel trade and of the favorable outlook in that industry, for otherwise presumably the Directors of the Steel Corporation would not have committed themselves to such a large increase in the company's operating expenses. But the Street was inclined to put a bearish interpretation upon this, also emphasizing the addition to operating cost and neglecting the matter-of-fact truth that no prosperity would be real in which labor did not share. Prosperity would almost necessarily be shortlived if labor derived no benefit in the shape of enhanced wages. It is accepted as a matter of course that prosperous times are times of relatively high prices for commodities, and it cannot be expected that the price of labor will remain stationary while the price of the product of labor continues to rise.

If a corporation could produce its product at depression cost and sell it at prosperity prices it would of course be making an abnormally large amount of money, but such a situation would result in a mal-adjustment which would bring to a speedy end a situation theoretically advantageous from the stockholders point of view but impossible from a practical point of view. If we are to have further wage increases, and no doubt a continuance of prosperity will make wage increases a practical certainty, it will be well to regard them not as the Street was inclined to regard the steel wage increase last week, but rather as another proof of the improved state of labor as an important element in the improvement in the condition of the country as a whole. Increases in wages in keeping with an increase in commodity prices are not a bearish influence. They help the normal distribution of wealth which is of greatest advantage to the community at large.

Traders were still in the midst of making the most in a market sense of the unfavorable interpretation put upon this wage increase and of the misgivings voiced by the Steel Corporation Chairman when the news came of the new turn for the better in the submarine controversy. That was enough, coupled with a recollection of the extraordinarily favorable business situation so amply attested by trade reports, as well as by current statistics, to turn the market upward. The recovery was made all the easier at the start by reason of the fact that the pressure to which the market had lately been subjected included a good deal of short selling. It was an open question, however, whether all in all the technical position of the market was stronger or weaker than it had been in the final days of 1915. For against the short selling referred to must be set up the increase in the long account, which accompanied the optimistic buying at the year-end. The technical condition of the market, however, is a matter which does not much concern the business man or even the investor, and is rather the province of the trader who seeks his profit in the market, not through what he may expect of the future of business as this may bear on market values, but rather through the deft handling of a speculative account. In the long run the market for securities is governed by business and financial conditions, and these if not wholly favorable—no human situation is ever free from all blame—are favorable to an extent and in a degree altogether unusual.

In the early stages of the business recovery a strong anticipatory movement in the stock market may lend considerable encouragment to the business world and in this way further the upturn in trade, but this is hardly an occasion when general business needs to look to the stock market for encouragement. The forces at work making for great activity in practically all lines of production and distribution are too great to need such psychological urging on. In this respect the business situation has no reason for concern in the market's hesitancy or even reaction. It is necessary constantly to bear in mind that the stock market began to go forward rapidly long before business attained the full swing which has lately been carrying it forward. The whole waiting and reactionary period which has occurred in the stock market since the high prices of last year were reached must be regarded as a period of waiting upon realization of the results the anticipation of which were the mainspring in last year's forward movement in stocks. The stockholder who looks to his dividends rather than to market fluctuations will hardly find much in last week's developments to cause him concern. The labor troubles which have developed in the steel trade are inconvenient, but hardly seem more than that if that trade, as the example of the Steel Corporation seems to show, is in a position to assume readily a higher scale of wages. Dividends cannot be earned with the rapidity with which a stock can be advanced in the market, but allowing for the necessary time, the outlook is for profits this year vastly exceeding any hoped for at this time a year ago.

MONEY TIGHT IN LONDON.

Week's Demand Strong and Supply at Times Inadequate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The money market was very active throughout the week, the demand being strong and supplies occasionally inadequate, causing dealers to apply to the central institution for assistance. The principal causes of the stringency were the rapid inflow of tax payments and the heavy demand for Treasury bills by banking institutions, which are also lending to the Government for short periods. The discount market was stiffened by the unexpected scarcity, but rates were largely nominal owing to the scantiness of business.

Continued improvement of the New York exchange rate gives much satisfaction to banking interests, who see in the rise proof of the effectiveness of the arrangements which have been made to offset the influence of the excess of imports into this country. The balance of imports over exports in 1915 was £370,000,000, or £200,000,000 above 1914, without counting Government purchases, the extent of which is problematical.

Dividend declarations of the banks for the last half year show that distributions were well maintained, though a few reductions were made. Large amounts have been applied against the decline in value of securities held.

Stocks were quiet, with prices irregular. High class securities were dull, while certain speculative issues, including rubber and mining shares, received the support of the market. American bonds were inactive owing to the inauguration of the Government's mobilization scheme. The French national loan rose to 5½ per cent. premium, but relapsed to 4 per cent. premium.

FIRM TONE ON THE BOURSE.

Heavy Trading in the New French War Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Bourse was steady throughout the last week, with a firm undertone, despite profit taking and the usual first of the year readjustment to an ex-dividend basis. Rentes were unchanged. The new war loan was a medium of heavy trading at one point premium, fully paid. In spite of the fall in the price of the metal, coppers were strong on news that the British Minister of Munitions had restricted imports by private purchasers. The Spanish group was steady. Haitian quotations showed a gradual rise, and rubbers, too, were firm.

The weekly return of the Bank of France showed an increase in war finance of 100,000,000 francs; advances to smaller allies, 40,000,000 francs, and an increase in the note issue of 208,000,000 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call.—High.	Low.	Last.	Renew-als.
Jan. 3	2½	1¾	2¼	1¾
Jan. 4	3	2	2½	2
Jan. 5	2½	2	2¼	2
Jan. 6	2	2	2	2
Jan. 7	2	1¾	2	2
Jan. 8	2	1¾	2	2
Week's range—				
High	3			2
Low	1¾			1¾
Same week last year—				
High	3			2¾
Low	2¼			2½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 3	2½	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Jan. 4	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	2¾@3
Jan. 5	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3
Jan. 6	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	2¾@3
Jan. 7	2¼@2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Jan. 8	2½@2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3
Low	2½	2¾	2¾
Same week last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	3½	3½	3½

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 3	Par	†10c	†15@25c	*30c
Jan. 4	Par	†20c	†15@25c	*30c
Jan. 5	Par	†20c	†15@25c	*30c
Jan. 6	Par	†20c	†15@25c	*30c
Jan. 7	Par	†25c	†15@25c	*30c
Jan. 8	Par	†25c	†15@25c	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 3	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.88
Jan. 4	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.88
Jan. 5	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.88
Jan. 6	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.88
Jan. 7	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.96½
Jan. 8	4¼@4½	5¼	5¼	27.96½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, British London. 4½%.	Rentes, Paris. F. C.
Jan. 3	58⅝	97⅛	63.76
Jan. 4	58⅜	97⅝	63.75
Jan. 5	59	97⅝	63.75
Jan. 6	58⅞	97⅛	63.75
Jan. 7	58⅞	97⅛	63.75
Jan. 8	58⅞	97⅛	63.75

BAR SILVER.

	—Bar Silver.— London.	N. Y.
Jan. 3	26½d	55¾c
Jan. 4	26¾d	56¼c
Jan. 5	26½d	56½c
Jan. 6	26¾d	56¾c
Jan. 7	26¾d	56¾c
Jan. 8	26¾d	56¼c

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 8, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$28,432,500	$28,432,500
Same period a year ago	10,779,000	11,339,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.85	86.68	86.74	86.68
Same period a year ago	81.70	81.56	81.70	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	80	84	85	16
Alaska G. M. c/. 6s	117	116	116	11½
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	10
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103	102	103	24
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97⅞	97½	97½	28
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103½	103½	1
Am. Ice deb. 6s	88½	88½	88½	8
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	118	118	118	4944½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91½	90½	91½	92
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	195
Am. Thread 4s	98	97½	97½	3
Am Writing Paper 5s	68½	68½	68½	1
Ann Arbor 4s	65¼	65¼	65¼	13
Armour & Co. 4s	94¼	93½	94¼	50
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅜	94	94¼	22015
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg.	93	93	93	7
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '30	107¼	107	107	42
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	107⅞	107	107⅞	97
A., T. & S. F 5s	101½	101½	101½	68
A., T. & S. F. ad. 5s	87	87	87	38
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stp.	87⅝	87	87	60
A., T. & S. F., R. M. D. 4s	86	86	86	30
A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	99	98¼	99	20
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	90	89½	90	25
Atl. Coast Line 4s	93	92¾	93	226
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87½	86¾	86¾	23
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	83¾	83¼	83¾	48
B. & O. g. 4s	92½	91¾	92¼	264
Balt. & O. g. 4s, reg.	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
B. & O. cv. 4½s	98¼	97⅞	98¼	922
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92¼	92	92¼	42
B. & O., P. J. & M. D. 3½s	91¾	91	91¾	13
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	89¾	88¼	89¾	194
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	102	101¾	101¾	74½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102¾	102½	102½	17
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99½	98¾	99¼	6
Brook. City R. R. 5s	101½	101½	101¼	1
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¾	7
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100⅞	100½	100⅞	89
Brook. U. El. 5s	100½	100	100⅜	25
Brook. U. El. 5s, sta.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Brook. Un. Gas 5s	105	105	105	1
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	10
Bush Term. 4s	86½	86½	88½	3
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	98¼	98	98	56
Central Leather 5s	101¼	100⅜	101¼	88
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100¼	9
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107¼	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s	116¾	116	116⅝	90
Cent. of N. J. 6s, reg.	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Central Pacific 4s	90⅜	90	90¼	230
Cent. Pac. thro. S. L. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	3
Cent. Vermont 4s	83	83	83	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	106	105¾	106	5
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87¼	86¾	87	373
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	91⅝	91	91⅝	52
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	84½	84½	84½	15
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con. 4s	82	82	82	2
Chicago & Alton 3½s	46	45	45	13
Chicago & Alton 3s	57	57	57	6
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93	92¾	93	86
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98¼	97⅞	98	326
C., B. & Q., N. ext. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	3
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	6
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	5
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	25½	25½	25½	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	81	80	81	6
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106	105¾	105¾	3
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	74	73¾	73¾	27
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	93	92¼	92¾	46
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	81½	81	81	27
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¾	92	92½	79
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	104	102½	103	89
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	94½	93½	94	51
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103½	103¼	103½	37
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	103¾	103⅜	103⅝	41315
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	110	109¾	109¾	3013
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	13
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	30
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	94½	94½	9
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, stamped	96	96	96	10
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	115	114½	115	22
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	6
Chicago Rys. 5s	97¼	97	97	6
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85	84½	84¾	35
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s, reg.	83	83	83	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66¾	65½	66	180
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	42½	41¾	42½	24
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, t. r.	41	40¾	40¾	21
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118¾	118¼	118¼	1
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	81¾	80¾	81½	12
Chile Copper 7s	135	134	135	211
C., H. & D. 2d 4½s	80½	80½	80½	1
C., Ok. & G. gen. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80	79½	80	4
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	87½	85½	87	3
Cairo Div. 4s	87	87	87	5
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	101¾	100¾	100¾	36
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	94	93⅝	94	17
Col. Industrial 5s	76	75	75	11
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85¾	85⅜	85½	41½
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91½	91½	9
Comp. Tab Rec. 6s	83½	83	83	8
Consol. Gas Co. 7s	126½	125¾	126½	149
Con. South, con. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Cons. Coal. Md. 1st ref 5s	92¼	91	91	2
Corn Pr. ref. s. f. 5s	94¾	94¼	94¼	7
Cu.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99½	99½	99½	15
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96¼	96¼	96½	80
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rcts., full pd.	107	106	107	67
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rcts., 1st pd.	106	106	106	1
D. & H. llen eq. 4½s	101¼	100½	100⅝	5
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	8
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	58⅞	57½	57½	37
D. & R. G. con. 4s	79½	78	78	80½
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	85	84⅝	85	6
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	82⅝	82½	82¾	3
Det. City Gas 5s	101¾	101	101	7
Detroit United 4½s	74¾	74½	74¾	1
Dist. Securities 5s	72	71	71½	67
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	95	95	95	1
Duluth Sh. L. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
Du Pont Powder 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	40
E. T., V. & G. c. 5s	105½	105½	106¼	5
Erie 1st cons. 7s	111¾	111¾	111¾	3
Erie 1st cons. 4s	86	85¾	85¾	60
Erie gen. 4s	76¼	75½	76¼	170
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	72	71½	72	9
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	84	82	83¼	321
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	10
E. & T. H. con. 6s	90	90	90	1
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	15
F. W. & D. C. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	3
Gen. Electric 3½s	78¾	78¾	78¾	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104½	104	104½	3
Ga., C. & N. 1st 5s	103	103	103	2
Ga., Midland 3s	57	57	57	1
Granby Cons. 6s	104¾	103¾	104¾	12
Gran. Con. cv. 6s, st.	104¾	104	104¾	26
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100¼	99¼	100¼	23
Gr. Rap. & Ind. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	19
Gt. Falls Power 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	10
Green Bay deb. B	14¼	13⅞	14	19
Gulf & S. Is. 5s	85	85	85	1
Havana El. Ry. 5s	87	87	87	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	93¾	93½	93¾	9
H., E. & W. T. 5s, sta.	102½	102½	102¼	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	74½	73¾	74	83
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	31	30¾	31	194
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	97¾	97¾	97¾	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	88¼	88	88¼	7
I. C., St. L. Div. 3½s	81½	81½	81¼	1
Ill. C. Spr. Div. 3½s	78¾	78¾	78¾	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89½	89½	89½	10
Ill. Cent., Chi. St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	103½	102½	102½	93
Illinois Steel 4½s	91	90¾	91	37
Indiana Steel 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	34
Insp. Con. cv. 6s	22.187	184	186	7915
Inter-Met. 4½s	76¾	76¼	76¾	143
Interbor. R. T. 5s	99½	99⅝	99⅝	200
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	13
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	96½	95¾	96	974
Int. Paper 6s	102¼	102	102	11
Int. Paper cv. 5s	83½	83	83	16
Int. St. P. 5s	75	75	75	3
Int. St. P. 5s, t. r.	77½	74½	77¼	113
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	55¼	54½	54⅝	102
Jeff. & Clear. Cl. 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	98¾	98¼	98¼	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77	76½	77	33
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¼	110	110¼	6
Kansas City So. 3s	70½	70½	70½	6
Kansas City So. 5s	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	56
Kan. City Term. 4s	89	88⅝	88⅝	44
Kings Co. El. 4s sta.	83	83	83	2
Knoxv. & Ohio 6s	108	108	108	5
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	97	91½	96½	7031½
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	98¾	98	98¾	46
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Lake E. & W. 2d 5s	83¼	83¼	83¼	2
Lake Shore 3½s	85	85	85	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¼	94⅞	95¼	48
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¾	94¼	94⅜	82
Lake Sh. 4s, '31, reg.	94	94	94	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101⅞	7
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	3
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	110	110	110	3
L. V. of N.Y. gtd. 4½s	101¾	101¼	101¼	20
Liggett & Myers 7s	128	125	125	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	16
Long Island ref. 4s	87⅜	87¼	87¼	43
Long Island gen. 4s	87	86	87	9
Long Island unif. 4s	86	86	86	5
Lorillard 7s	124½	124½	124½	5
Lorillard 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	14
Louis & N. gen. 6s	112½	112	112¾	7
Louis & N. Unif. 4s	94⅞	94¼	94¼	28
L. & N.-A. K. & C. 4s	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	18
L. & N., St. L. D. 3s	61	61	61	7
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '63	103¾	103¼	103¼	6
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '36	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
Manhattan con. 4s	92¼	91⅝	92¼	6
Man., con. 4s, tax ex.	92¾	92¾	92¾	6
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	128	115½	121⅝	90
M. P. Co. 6s, Ser. C	125½	119	122	43
Mich. C. deb. 4s	89	88¾	89	2
Mil. E. R. & L. c. 5s	101	101	101	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	92	92	92	19
M., St. P. & N. W. 4s	92½	92½	92¼	2
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	57¼	56½	57	36
M., S. S. M. & A. 4s	99	98⅝	99	20
M., St. P. & S. S. M. cn. 4s	93⅞	93¼	93¼	25
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	88	87¾	87¾	6
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	77	76½	76⅞	37
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	50½	50	50½	55
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42¼	42	42¼	5
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	66¼	65¼	65½	17
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100	100	100	11
Mo. Pacific 4s	44	42¾	44	14
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rts.	44	42¼	42¼	12
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	83¾	83¼	83¾	6
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, tr. r.	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	10
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	43½	42½	43½	29
M. P. cv. 5s, tr. rts.	44	44	44	3
Mobile & O. new 6s	112	112	112	4
Montana Power 5s	96	95¼	96	94½
N., C. & St. L. c. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	3
Nas. E. R. R. c. 4s	75¼	75¼	75¼	1
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	96½	96½	96½	2
National Tube 5s	101½	100⅝	100⅝	12
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	104½	103½	104½	18
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	116½	113	116	2,280
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, reg.	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92⅛	92½	92⅞	95
N.Y.C., L. S. col. 3½s	79⅜	77½	77½	32
N.Y. C., L. S. col. 2s, tr. r.	84⅜	84½	84⅝	89
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	85⅝	83	83¼	99
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	95½	94½	95¼	329
N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	93½	93	93½	2
N.Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	83	83	83	1
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	5
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 5s	106	104½	104½	14
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 4s	85	85	85	2
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	115½	114½	115¼	40
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 3½s	73	71½	72¾	6
N. Y., N. H. & H. non. cv. 3½s, '54	72	72	72	8
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, '56	81½	81¼	81½	8
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	81	81	81	2
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	91½	90½	90½	7
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75	73½	75	111
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	59	55	59	847
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98⅝	158
Niagara F. Power 5s	101½	101¼	101½	7
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	81½	81½	81½	7
Nort. & So. 1st 5s	97	97	97	3
Norf. & W. con. 4s	94	93⅝	93⅞	73½
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	122½	121⅝	121⅝	3
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	121¼	121	121	7
Nort. & W. div. 4s	90⅝	89¾	89¾	14
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	2
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	120½	120½	120½	4
Nor. Pacific 4s	93½	92¾	93¼	400½
Nor. Pacific 3s	65¾	65½	65¾	1295
Ore. & Calif. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	31
Ore

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 8, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,742,090	4,742,090
Same period a year ago	841,107	864,781

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	91.33	88.57	91.33	88.57
Same period a year ago	61.56	60.25	61.56	60.07

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	147½	Jan. 8	ADAMS EXPRESS..	154½	147½	153¾	+ 8¾	1,000
26½	Jan. 7	24½	Jan. 3	Alaska Gold Mines†‡	26¼	24½	25¾	+ ⅝	16,900
10¼	Jan. 7	9⅝	Jan. 5	Alaska J. Gold M.†‡	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛	4,800
31⅛	Jan. 4	28	Jan. 7	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31⅛	28	29⅛	− 2⅛	12,935
83	Jan. 3	70¼	Jan. 7	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.pf	83	79¼	81	− 1	5,530
72¼	Jan. 3	68½	Jan. 6	Am. Ag. Chemical..	72¼	68½	70	− 2¼	4,200
99½	Jan. 5	99½	Jan. 5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	99½	99½	99½	+ 1¼	100
69½	Jan. 4	65¼	Jan. 7	Am. Beet Sugar	69	65¼	68	− 2	6,800
94	Jan. 4	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	94	94	94	+ 1	200
102	Jan. 8	102	Jan. 8	Am. Brake S. & F..	102	102	102	..	300
196¼	Jan. 8	193	Jan. 5	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	196¼	193	193	− 2	200
64½	Jan. 3	59⅞	Jan. 5	Am. Can	64½	59⅝	62⅝	+ 1⅝	121,450
112½	Jan. 8	112	Jan. 3	Am. Can pf.	112½	112	112½	+ ½	2,040
78	Jan. 7	70¼	Jan. 7	Am. Car & Foundry	78	70¼	71¼	− 7	15,870
118⅛	Jan. 7	117½	Jan. 3	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118⅛	117½	118⅛	+ ⅛	300
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	..	....
160⅜	Jan. 4	156	Jan. 3	Am. Coal Products.	160⅜	156	159	+ 1⅞	5,900
116⅝	Jan. 7	116⅜	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	+ ⅛	100
115¼	Jan. 7	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P.pf..s.c.f.p.	115¼	113⅞	115¼	+ 1¼	600
57	Jan. 5	54⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil.....	57	54⅜	56	+ ⅝	2,400
98	Jan. 6	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	98	98	98	− 1	100
140½	Jan. 4	128½	Jan. 3	Am. Express	140½	128½	140	+11¼	1,700
12	Jan. 3	11	Jan. 6	Am. Hide & Leather	12	11	11⅝	− ⅛	2,010
56⅜	Jan. 4	53	Jan. 6	Am. Hide & L. pf..	56⅜	53	54¼	− 2½	6,200
26⅜	Jan. 3	25½	Jan. 7	Am. Ice Securities..	26⅜	25½	26	+ ½	3,100
23⅜	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed	23⅜	22	22½	− 1⅜	4,400
41⅜	Jan. 4	40	Jan. 6	Am. Linseed pf.....	41⅜	40	40¼	− 2¼	1,550
69	Jan. 3	64½	Jan. 7	Am. Locomotive	69	64½	66¾	− 2⅜	28,400
101	Jan. 3	100⅞	Jan. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	101	100¼	101	+ 1⅝	650
8½	Jan. 8	8⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n....	8½	8⅜	8½	− ⅛	200
34	Jan. 4	32⅝	Jan. 7	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	34	32⅝	33	− 1⅛	600
113⅜	Jan. 4	106¾	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt & Ref..	113⅜	106⅝	110¼	+ 2⅜	276,820
113½	Jan. 8	112	Jan. 6	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	113½	112	113½	+ 1½	2,600
93⅜	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A...	93⅜	92	93⅜	+ 1⅛	2,530
86⅜	Jan. 7	86⅜	Jan. 7	Am. Smelt. pf. B...	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+ 1½	125
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Snuff	..	..	148	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am Snuff pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	57¼	Jan. 7	Am. Steel Foundries	61¼	57¼	59½	− 2½	6,700
116½	Jan. 8	113⅜	Jan. 7	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116½	113⅜	115⅝	+ ⅝	6,340
118⅝	Jan. 4	118⅜	Jan. 5	Am. S. Ref. Co. pf..	118⅜	118⅜	118⅝	− ⅜	400
*64½	Jan. 4	*64½	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Cable...	*64½	*64½	*64½	..	10
128	Jan. 8	127	Jan. 8	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	128	127	127⅞	+ ⅝	9,700
208¼	Jan. 4	204	Jan. 8	Am. Tobacco	208¼	204	204	− 2	2,500
107⅜	Jan. 3	107⅜	Jan. 6	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107⅜	107⅜	107½	+ ½	500
46½	Jan. 8	46	Jan. 7	Am. Woolen	46½	46	46½	− 2	300
49½	Jan. 3	44¾	Jan. 7	Am. Woolen tr. rcts.	49½	44⅞	46	− 2½	3,651
95	Jan. 3	94⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen pf.....	95	94⅜	94⅜	− 1½	550
95⅞	Jan. 3	93⅞	Jan. 8	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	95⅞	93⅞	93⅞	− 2½	820
13⅝	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	13⅝	11	11	− 3⅝	700
70⅝	Jan. 6	67⅜	Jan. 8	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	70⅝	67⅜	69¼	+ ⅛	12,550
91½	Jan. 3	89¼	Jan. 6	Anaconda Cop. M.†	91½	89¼	90¼	− ⅞	151,750
8	Jan. 4	8	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	8	8	8	− 1	100
77	Jan. 3	68½	Jan. 6	Associated Oil	77	68½	70¼	− 2½	12,800
108½	Jan. 4	107	Jan. 3	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108¼	107	107¼	− 1	15,730
99½	Jan. 3	98⅞	Jan. 4	A., T. & S. F. pf....	99½	98⅞	99¼	..	5,800
115	Jan. 3	113¼	Jan. 6	Atl. Coast Line....	115	113¼	113¼	− ⅞	900
118⅝	Jan. 3	110	Jan. 7	BALD. LOCO. WKS	118⅝	110	114½	− 3⅜	96,700
107½	Jan. 3	107¼	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	107½	107⅜	107⅜	− ⅛	100
96	Jan. 4	94⅛	Jan. 7	Baltimore & Ohio..	96	94⅛	95	− ⅞	32,100
78½	Jan. 4	77¼	Jan. 3	Baltimore & Ohio pf	78½	77¼	78	+ ½	3,365
3⅜	Jan. 3	3⅛	Jan. 3	Batopilas Mining††	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	..	9,200
460	Jan. 4	425	Jan. 6	Bethlehem Steel	460	425	430	−29½	1,615
145	Jan. 6	145	Jan. 6	Bethlehem Steel pf.	145	145	145	..	200
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
87¾	Jan. 3	87¼	Jan. 7	B'klyn Rap. Tr....	87¾	87½	87½	− ⅝	1,450
..	.....	..	.....	Brooklyn Union Gas.	..	..	132	..	....
*48	Jan. 4	*47¼	Jan. 4	Brown Shoe	*48	*47¼	*47¼	..	82
98¾	Jan. 8	97½	Jan. 5	Brown Shoe pf.....	98¾	97½	98¾	+ 2¾	600
13¼	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 5	Bruns. T. & R.Sec	13¼	12	12	− ⅝	700
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	*109½	..	....
87	Jan. 3	85¾	Jan. 6	Burns Bros.	87	85¾	86¾	− ¼	700
*109	Jan. 7	*109	Jan. 7	Burns Bros. pf.....	109	109	109	..	10
100	Jan. 3	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	100	96	96	..	800
80	Jan. 6	80	Jan. 6	Butterick Co.	80	80	80	..	100
78⅜	Jan. 8	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior†‡.	78¾	71	78¾	+ 6¼	35,500
42⅜	Jan. 3	33⅞	Jan. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	42⅜	33⅞	37½	− ½	134,925
80⅜	Jan. 3	65	Jan. 7	Cal. Petroleum pf...	80⅜	65	70¾	− 7½	48,800
..	.....	..	.....	Canadian Southern..	..	..	54	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	179	Jan. 7	Canadian Pacific....	183⅜	179	181	− 2	12,600
88¾	Jan. 3	88¼	Jan. 3	Case (J. I.)Tr. M. pf	88¾	88¼	88¼	..	100
54¼	Jan. 3	52⅜	Jan. 4	Central Leather	54¼	52⅜	53¼	− ⅞	6,600
109⅞	Jan. 5	106⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	109⅞	108⅞	109¼	− ½	800
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J....	290	290	290	+15	125
*140	Jan. 8	*140	Jan. 8	Cent. S. A. Tel.....	140	140	140	..	3
66⅞	Jan. 5	63⅜	Jan. 3	Chesapeake & Ohio.	66⅞	63⅜	63¼	+ ⅝	78,610
10½	Jan. 7	10⅛	Jan. 7	Chicago & Alton...	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛	100
20	Jan. 4	20	Jan. 4	Chicago & Alton pf.	20	20	20	..	100
15⅝	Jan. 3	14½	Jan. 8	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	14½	14⅝	− ⅜	1,350
39⅜	Jan. 4	39	Jan. 5	Chi. Great West. pf	39⅜	39	39	− ⅝	4,125
102½	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	102½	100	101¼	+ ⅝	42,700
136¾	Jan. 6	134⅜	Jan. 3	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	136¾	134⅜	135¼	+ ¼	3,100
134⅞	Jan. 3	133	Jan. 5	Chi. & Northwestern	134⅞	133	133¾	+ 2	1,390
174¼	Jan. 4	174¼	Jan. 4	Chi. & N. W. pf....	174¼	174¼	174¼	+ 1½	540
19⅜	Jan. 8	17¼	Jan. 4	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	19¾	17¼	19	+ 1	28,900
*124	Jan. 7	*124	Jan. 7	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	124	124	124	..	15
..	.....	..	.....	Chi.,St.P.,M. & O. pf	..	..	135	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	24¼	Jan. 4	Chile Copper	25⅜	24¼	24½	− ⅛	15,300
55⅞	Jan. 4	54¼	Jan. 5	Chino Copper††	55¾	54¼	55¼	− ⅝	27,010
..	.....	..	.....	C., C., C. & St. L..	..	..	98	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	C., C., C. & St. L.pf.	..	..	76	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	79½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Clev. & Pitts. spec..	..	..	*45½	..	....
74	Jan. 6	73¼	Jan. 6	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	74	73¼	73⅝	+ ½	8,200
..	.....	..	.....	Cluett, Pea. & Co.pf.	..	..	111¼	..	....
53	Jan. 5	50	Jan. 7	Col. Fuel & Iron....	53	50	51¾	− 1¼	21,000
32½	Jan. 8	32	Jan. 7	Col. & Southern	32½	32	32	− 2⅜	300
..	.....	..	.....	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	55⅞	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	50	..	....
50	Jan. 7	44	Jan. 6	Comput.-T.-Rec.Co..	50	44	48	− ⅝	2,500
115	Jan. 4	115	Jan. 4	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	115	115	115	..	100
144⅝	Jan. 4	142¼	Jan. 3	Consolidated Gas	144⅝	142¼	143¾	− ⅝	7,130
86½	Jan. 3	83	Jan. 6	Continental Can	86½	83	84	..	1,100
108	Jan. 4	108	Jan. 4	Continental Can pf..	108	108	108	+ 1	200
20⅝	Jan. 3	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref..	20⅝	19¼	20¼	..	23,320
94½	Jan. 3	96	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	94½	93	94½	+ ⅝	3,200
..	.....	..	.....	Crex Carpet Co.....	..	..	41	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cripple Creek Cent...	..	..	27¼	..	....
73⅝	Jan. 3	62¼	Jan. 7	Crucible Steel	73⅝	62¼	63¼	−10½	52,410
110	Jan. 3	109¼	Jan. 6	Crucible Steel pf....	110	109¼	109⅝	− 1¼	900
157	Jan. 3	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am Sugar....	157	152	153⅜	− 4¼	1,802
..	.....	..	.....	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf..	..	..	108	..	....
96¾	Jan. 3	96	Jan. 6	DEERE & CO. pf....	96¼	96	96	− ½	300
153⅞	Jan. 4	153¼	Jan. 6	Delaware & Hudson.	153⅞	153⅜	153⅝	+ ⅜	1,800
225	Jan. 6	225	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	225	225	225	+ 3	300
14	Jan. 3	13	Jan. 5	Denver & Rio Gr....	14	13	13	− 1⅜	200
24	Jan. 3	20	Jan. 5	Den. & Rrio Gr. pf.	24	20	22	− 2	5,300
183½	Jan. 7	132½	Jan. 6	Detroit Edison.....	133½	132½	132½	− ½	792
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	70	..	....
70	Jan. 7	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	70	70	70	..	150
107	Jan. 4	106¼	Jan. 4	Diamond Match.....	107	106¼	106⅝	+ ½	625
48⅝	Jan. 3	46	Jan. 7	Distill Sec. Corp....	48⅝	46	46⅞	− 1⅞	22,200
29	Jan. 3	27⅞	Jan. 6	Dome Mines§§	29	27⅞	28½	− ⅝	7,750
..	.....	..	.....	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	75	..	....
14	Jan. 5	14	Jan. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	14	14	14	+ 1	200
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	64½	Jan. 3	Elec. Storage Bat...	66	64½	65	− 1	900
43⅝	Jan. 3	41½	Jan. 6	Erie	43⅝	41½	42¼	− 1¼	95,130
59⅜	Jan. 3	57	Jan. 6	Erie 1st pf.....	59⅜	57	57⅝	− 1⅜	15,200
54½	Jan. 3	52¼	Jan. 7	Erie 2d pf.....	54½	52¼	53	− 1⅜	2,900
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pittsburgh†..	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	31	Jan. 5	FED. MIN. & SM...	35	31	34⅞	+ 2⅜	2,300
57¼	Jan. 7	52	Jan. 3	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	57½	52	56⅜	+ 2⅞	9,710
*276	Jan. 7	*265	Jan. 5	GEN. CHEMICAL..	*276	*265	*276	..	80
116	Jan. 6	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf....	115	114	115	− 1	505
174⅜	Jan. 3	172	Jan. 7	General Electric	174⅜	172	173⅞	− ⅝	3,200
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	495	415	460	−40	8,470
116⅛	Jan. 3	114	Jan. 4	General Motors pf..	116½	114	114¼	− ⅝	2,900
76¼	Jan. 3	73	Jan. 5	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	76¼	73	73⅞	− 2	86,350
113⅝	Jan. 8	112⅜	Jan. 3	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113⅝	112¾	113⅝	+ ⅞	500
..	.....	..	.....	Granby Consol.	..	..	80	..	....
127¼	Jan. 4	124	Jan. 7	Great Northern pf..	127¼	124	125¼	− 1⅞	11,425
50⅜	Jan. 3	48½	Jan. 7	Gt.Nor.cfs.for ore pr	50⅜	48½	49⅜	− 1¾	35,210
51	Jan. 3	49¼	Jan. 7	Greene-Cananea†‡...	51	49¼	49⅜	− ⅞	4,800
24½	Jan. 3	22⅞	Jan. 3	Guggen. Explora'n†	24½	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼	20,700
95	Jan. 5	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P..	95	95	95	+ 6¾	150
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry. L.&P.pf.	100	100	100	..	110
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co...	..	..	185	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	112½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
*127	Jan. 8	*126	Jan. 4	Homestake Mining..	*127	*126	*127	..	30
109½	Jan. 3	107⅜	Jan. 7	ILLINOIS CENT....	109½	107⅜	107⅞	− ¼	3,085
..	.....	..	.....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
46⅞	Jan. 5	45	Jan. 3	Insp. Con. Cop.†† ..	46⅞	45	46⅝	+ ⅝	110,945
20½	Jan. 5	19⅜	Jan. 6	Int.-Met. vot. tr.cfs.	20½	19⅜	19⅝	− 1⅛	400
..	.....	..	.....	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	82	..	....
21¼	Jan. 3	19⅝	Jan. 7	Int. Con.Cor.v.t.c.sh	21¼	19⅝	20½	− ⅝	13,300
77½	Jan. 3	75¾	Jan. 7	Int. Consol. Corp. pf	77½	75¾	76⅞	− ½	4,800
29⅞	Jan. 5	22	Jan. 7	Int. Agricultural ..	29⅞	22	24	− 3½	19,470
74	Jan. 5	60	Jan. 7	Int. Agricultural pf.	74	60	63⅜	− 5⅞	35,350
110⅜	Jan. 4	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J....	110⅜	108½	108⅞	− 1½	2,900
119½	Jan. 4	118½	Jan. 4	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	119½	119½	119½	..	100
78	Jan. 6	78	Jan. 6	Int. Harv. Corp'n...	78	78	78	− 2	100
..	.....	..	.....	Int. Harv. Cor. pf....	..	..	108	..	....
21⅞	Jan. 4	19½	Jan. 3	Int. M. M., cfs of dp	21⅞	19½	21¼	+ ¾	97,735
80½	Jan. 4	75¼	Jan. 3	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	80½	75¼	79½	+ 2⅜	175,200
203	Jan. 4	197⅜	Jan. 3	Int. Nickel, v. t. cfs.	203	197⅜	202½	+ 4½	9,737
..	.....	..	.....	Int.Nick.pf.,vt.tr.cfs.	..	..	108	..	....
12¼	Jan. 4	11⅜	Jan. 6	Int. Paper Co.	12¼	11⅜	12	..	5,200
50⅜	Jan. 3	48½	Jan. 6	Int. Paper Co. pf...	50⅜	48½	49⅞	..	3,800
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	K. C., FT.S & M.pf.	..	..	67	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	30⅜	Jan. 6	Kan. City Southern.	32½	30⅜	31¼	− 1⅜	5,500
64⅞	Jan. 3	63⅞	Jan. 3	Kan City So. pf....	64⅞	63⅞	64⅝	− ⅛	1,800
..	.....	..	.....	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	82¾	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Kayser(J.) Co. 1st pf	..	..	109	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	4¼	..	....
*129½	Jan. 4	*129¼	Jan. 4	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	*129½	*129¼	*129½	..	5
..	.....	..	.....	Kresge (S. S.) Co...	..	..	110	..	....
86	Jan. 6	77	Jan. 4	LACK. STEEL CO.	86	77	85⅜	+ 4⅝	98,800
106⅛	Jan. 6	105	Jan. 4	Laclede Gas Co.	106½	105	105½	+ ⅛	400
16⅛	Jan. 3	14	Jan. 6	Lake Erie & West..	16½	14	14	− 2⅜	700
41	Jan. 3	40¾	Jan. 4	Lake Erie & W. pf.	41	40¾	40¾	− 1⅛	400
83	Jan. 4	80¾	Jan. 4	Lehigh Valley†	83	80¾	81½	− ⅞	11,000
265	Jan. 4	260	Jan. 8	Liggett & Myers....	265	260	261	+ 2	600
..	.....	..	.....	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	118⅞	..	....
22¾	Jan. 5	21	Jan. 5	Long Island†	22¾	21	21	..	200
20¼	Jan. 4	20	Jan. 8	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20¼	20	20¼	− 3⅞	500
..	.....	..	.....	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	93⅝	..	....
55	Jan. 3	55	Jan. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	55	55	55	− 5	....
180¼	Jan. 4	180	Jan. 4	Lorillard (P.) Co....	180¼	180	180	..	1,100
116	Jan. 6	115½	Jan. 8	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	116	115¼	116	+ ⅛	800
129⅝	Jan. 3	129¼	Jan. 8	Louis. & Nash.....	129⅝	129¼	129¼	− ¼	500
79¼	Jan. 6	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	79¼	79	79	..	300
..	.....	..	.....	Mackay Cos. pf.....	..	..	69¾	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach....	..	..	5	..	....
131¼	Jan. 3	130¼	Jan. 6	Manhat. Elev. grtd...	131¼	130¼	130¾	− 1¼	200
60	Jan. 5	60	Jan. 5	Manhat. Shirt Co...	60	60	60	− 5½	100
..	.....	..	.....	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	107½	..	....
75¾	Jan. 3	69¼	Jan. 7	Maxwell Motors....	75¾	69¼	71⅞	− 4½	22,625
93	Jan. 3	89	Jan. 7	Max. Motors 1st pf.	93	89	90½	− 3	6,300
60	Jan. 3	53¾	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	57	53¾	56	− ⅜	5,900
62	Jan. 4	59¾	Jan. 8	May Depart. Stores.	62	59¾	59½	− 1½	700
104	Jan. 4	104	Jan. 4	May Depart S. pf....	104	104	104	..	258
129¾	Jan. 4	112¾	Jan. 7	Mexican Petroleum..	129¾	112¾	121	− 2	396,300
105⅝	Jan. 3	100½	Jan. 7	Mex. Petroleum pf..	105⅝	100½	101	− 3½	900
39	Jan. 4	35¾	Jan. 3	Miami Copper††....	39	35¾	38⅝	+ 2⅝	106,575
*180	Jan. 3	*130	Jan. 3	Michigan Central...	*180	*130	*130	..	10
15⅜	Jan. 4	11⅜	Jan. 8	Minn. & St. Louis..	15⅜	11⅜	12¾	− ⅜	4,900
33½	Jan. 6	33½	Jan. 6	Minn. & St. L. pf...	33½	33½	33½	− 2	100
125	Jan. 3	123½	Jan. 3	Minn., St.P. & SS. M	125	123½	124⅝	+ 1	2,075
137	Jan. 5	137	Jan. 5	M., St.P. & S.S. M.pf	137	137	137	+ 1	100
..	.....	..	.....	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l.l...	75	75	75	..	100
6¾	Jan.

1829

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

Formerly
Merchants Exchange National Bank
257 Broadway, New York

Capital and Surplus
$1,700,000
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Inheritance Tax

The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.

MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey That Clears Through the New York Clearing House.
10 WEST 8TH STREET, BAYONNE, N. J.
OPP. R. R. STATION.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

SUBSIDIARIES FRACTIONS — SUBS. EN BLOC OLD STOCK

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General Gas & Elec. Pref. & Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Pref. & Com.
Am. Water Works & Elec. Coll. 5s
Dayton Lighting 5s, 1937
BERWIN & CO.
Tel. Cortland 309 31 NASSAU ST.

A. E. Fitkin & Co.
141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.
Eastern Steel 5s @ 85
Chic. & West Ind. 4s @ 83
L. & N., So. R'y Jt. 4s @ 83

CHARTERED 1864.
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 58th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

HEADS EQUITABLE BLDG. CO.

G. T. Mortimer Leaves Realty Corporation for New Place.

George T. Mortimer, who for eleven years has managed the properties of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, and who for five years has been one of its Vice Presidents, has resigned that position.

Mr. Mortimer has obtained an interest in the Equitable Building, and has been elected a Director and President of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, succeeding General T. Coleman du Pont, who has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Mortimer brings to the Equitable Building a successful experience of more than twenty years in the management, planning, and erection of high buildings.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Jan. 8

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
570	Alaska Gd. M.	25½	26⅜	24½	26¼
240	Ala. Juneau..	10	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜
2,040	Allis-Chs. M.	31	31¾	29⅜	29⅞
810	Am. Bt. Sug..	68	69	65⅜	68
24,630	Am. Can	61¼	64	59⅞	62⅝
1,620	Am. Car & F.	77⅜	77⅞	70¼	71⅜
130	Am. H. & L.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11
100	Am. H.&L. pf	53⅜	54½	54½	54½
170	Am. Ice Sec.	23½	25⅜	23¼	26
330	Am. Linseed..	23½	24	22	22⅞
30	Am. Lin. pf..	41½	41⅝	41⅛	41⅞
2,830	Am. Loco.....	68½	68⅞	64⅛	66
51,660	Am. S. & Ref.	107⅜	113½	100⅝	110⅜
10	Am. Sug. Ref.	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝
140	Am. T. & T...	127⅜	127½	126	126
24,580	Ana. Cop. Co.	90¼	91¾	89	90⅜
510	A., T. & S. F.	107⅜	108⅛	107	107¼
4,710	Bald. Loco....	116⅜	118½	110⅜	113⅝
580	Balt. & O....	95½	96¾	94⅜	95
940	Batoplias M...	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
140	Butte & Sup..	74½	75⅝	74½	75⅛
12,900	Cal. Petrol'm	37¼	42¼	33⅝	37½
50	Canadian Pac.	181	181	179⅜	179⅝
280	Cent. Leather.	54	54	52⅜	53
3,410	Ches. & Ohio..	64	66⅜	63⅜	65⅜
2,800	C., M. & St.P.	100	102½	100	101½
290	C., R. I. & P.	18⅛	19⅜	17⅝	19
120	Chile Copper..	25⅝	25⅝	24½	24⅝
1,140	Chino Cop....	55	55⅞	54⅜	55¼
2,630	Col. F. & I...	52	55	50	51¼
80	Con. Gas.....	143½	144	143½	144
60	Cont. Can....	85⅛	85⅝	85½	85½
850	Corn Pr. Ref.	20⅝	20⅞	19⅝	20⅜
4,460	Crucible Steel	72	73⅝	62½	64
100	Cruc. Steel pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
30	D. & Rio G..	14	13	13	13
130	D. & R. G. pf	20	21½	20	20½
1,220	Distillers Sec.	47⅛	48½	46	46⅞
110	Dome Mines..	29	29	28½	28¼
6,290	Erie	43⅛	43⅝	41½	42⅝
240	Erie 1st pf...	53⅝	53⅞	52⅝	53⅝
30	Gen. Elect....	173	173	173	173
1,050	Goodrich, (B. F.) Co....	75	76	73	4
50	Great Nor. pf.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
1,440	Gt. Nor. Certs. for O. Prop.	50½	51	48¾	49½
50	Gugg. Explor.	23	23	23	23
5,430	Insp. Copper..	45	46⅞	45	46⅝
690	Interb. Con...	21	21	19⅝	20⅛
30	Interb. C. pf.	77	77	76	76
40	Intern. Agric.	24¾	24⅞	24	24
1,260	Int. Mer. Mar.	20½	22	19⅜	21½
580	I. M. M. pf..	79	80	78⅜	78⅝
320	Intern. Paper.	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝
120	Int. Paper pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49⅞
60	Kan. C. So..	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1,120	Lack. Steel ..	70½	86¼	79⅜	83⅜
510	Lehigh Valley	81⅞	82½	81	81¼
510	Max. Motors..	75½	75⅝	69⅝	71⅝
39,510	Mex. Petrol..	120¾	129¼	113¾	121⅛
7,250	Miami Copp..	36	39	35⅞	38⅝
30	M. K. & Tex..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
310	Missouri Pac.	5¼	5⅝	5	5
200	N. E. & S. Co.	28⅝	29½	28	28½
440	Nat. Lead Co.	68¼	70¼	68¼	70¼
140	Nev. Cn. Cop.	17¾	18¼	16	16
20	N. Y. Air Br.	150	150	150	150
4,000	N. Y. Cen....	109¾	110⅝	108	110½
1,130	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	77¼	77¾	75¾	77⅛
180	N. Y., O. & W.	30¼	30½	29	29
180	Norfolk & W.	121½	121½	121¼	121¼
870	Northern Pac.	117½	118⅝	116⅜	116⅞
1,300	Ontario Min..	9⅝	11⅜	9⅝	10⅝
220	Pacific Mail..	13¾	13¾	11⅜	12
350	Penn. R. R..	50¼	50⅝	50	50
280	Pitts. Coal...	35	35⅞	33¼	33⅝
150	Pr. Steel Car.	65	65	61⅜	62
800	Ray Con. Cop.	25¼	25⅜	25	25⅛
6,760	Reading	82¾	84½	81¼	82⅜
2,050	Republ. I. & S.	54⅞	55¼	51½	53
80	Rum. (M.) Co.	13	13	13	13
100	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co.	60¾	60¾	60⅜	60⅜
1,750	Southern Pac.	103¼	104	102⅜	103
290	Southern Ry..	23⅝	24½	23¼	23⅝
1,910	Studebaker ..	163¼	166½	155	159
16,240	Tenn. Copper.	62¼	66⅝	58⅜	60⅞
310	Texas Co	230	230	225	228½
430	Third Av	60¾	62	60⅜	61¼
70	Union Bag&P.	8	8	8	8
8,270	Union Pacific.	138½	140⅝	137⅜	138½
80	U.S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdry	25	25	24	24
70	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	128	129	128	129
6,460	U. S. Rubber.	55¼	58½	55¼	56⅛
89,670	U. S. Steel...	88	89	85¾	87⅝
1,390	Utah Copper..	97¾	97¾	87¾	89⅞
90	Va.-Car. Ch..	49¼	49¼	48	48
120	Wabash	16¾	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞
50	Wabash pf.. A	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
1,220	Wabash pf. B	30	32¼	29⅞	32¼
230	Western Md..	31½	32⅜	30⅜	30⅜
110	W. Union Tel.	88½	88½	88¼	88½
3,040	Wtngh.E.& M.	68⅜	69¼	68¼	68½
30	Woolworth ...	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼

460,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	88,801	27,350	222,620	$1,140,000
Tuesday	105,245	22,235	217,100	720,000
Wednesday	129,290	13,040	208,075	228,750
Thursday	113,382	13,427	222,205	463,850
Friday	109,351	15,380	210,670	190,100
Saturday	49,202	10,150	183,430	215,000
	595,211	105,524	1,324,400	$2,963,100

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14,800	Ajax Rubber, Inc., w. i...	72	69¼	69¾	— 1
2,965	Am. Int. Crp., w. i. 10% pd	16	13	14	— 1
650	Am.-Frt. Mfg.	23½	20	20½	..
2,350	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.....	30⅞	29	30	— 1
700	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf..	45¾	45	45	— 1
9,235	49*Ekrs' Disabl. Corp.	5¼	5½	5¼	+ ¼
6,155	*Canada Car & Fdy.....	82	55	78	— 7
15,200	Canadian Car & Fdy, pf....	101	87	99	— 8
5,650	Canadian Nat. Gas Corp..	2⅜	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
600	*Car. Light & Power	6⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅝
2,892	Carwen Steel.	1¾	1½	1⅝	..
1,125	*Chandlr Mtrs	82½	79	81	— 2⅞
2,297	*Chev. M.C.C.	132	125	128	— 5
4,500	Corp. Riker & Hegeman ..	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
1,000	Cramp Shpbld.	87	82	82	— 4½
3,570	Driggs-S'bry	146	140	145	+ 5
9,645	Driggs-Seabry rights	30	26	30	+ 2
2,892	Ehiersn Phngr	14¼	13¼	14	— ⅜
1,140	Fed. Dyes & Ch., w. i...	46½	44⅞	44⅞	— 1⅝
1,575	Hart. Cp., w. i.	76½	75	75	— 1
7,900	Hask. & B. C. Co., w. i.	34½	30¼	32	— 1⅝
1,125	*Hendee Mfg.	30	25	25	— ½
136	*H. & A. A..	55	50	50	— 5
3,935	I. A. & F. Cp.	26¼	23⅜	23⅝	— 4⅝
37,250	*Int. M. Mar.	21⅜	19	21¼	+ 1
10,500	*I. M. M. pf.	80	73	79⅝	+ 2⅜
55	*Int. Motors.	25	19	19	..
715	*Int. Mot. pf.	45	38	42	..
15,300	*Int. Nick., n.	51½	50	51¼	+ 1
5,700	Interc. Rub..	16⅜	14¼	15¾	— 1
600	I. S. P. pf. B	60⅜	60	60½	..
450	J. Tea, w. i..	61	61	61	— 1¼
1,550	J. T. pf., w. i.	100	99½	99½	..
155	Kelly Sp. T..	290	283	283	— 4½
500	K. S. T., w. i.	74½	73½	73½	— 1
25	K.S.T. 1st pf.	96½	93	93	— 1½
26,000	Kath. Br. pf.	33	24	26	— 5½
2,925	*Keyst. Ord..	12	10	10½	+ ½
1,100	S. S. K., w. i.	16⅜	16⅜	16½	..
1,400	Lake Tp. Bt.	12	11	12	— ½
3,625	*Lee Tire	46⅝	45	45¼	— 1⅜
400	*Lima Loco..	22	19⅜	19⅜	..
83,500	Manh. Transit	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
1,100	Marc. of Am..	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
23,500	*Maxim Mun..	13	10⅜	12	— 1
61,100	*Midvale Steel	77⅞	74½	75⅝	— 2¾
10,500	*Nevins Elec.	1	1⅛	⅞	— ⅛
20,400	P. C. & M.Cor.	32	26	29¾	— 1¾
4,020	PMO. & C.w.i.	91	50⅝	50⅝	..
5,380	*P. E. & M.Co.	150	125	141	— 7
300	*Pyrene Mfg..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
6,400	Red. Elec. Inc.	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	..
1,500	Saxon Motors.	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
1,700	Steel Reflton	70	67½	68¾	+ ¾
46,300	Stand. Ship...	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	..
27,600	*St. Joseph L.	15½	14⅛	17⅛	— ¾
28,900	Sub.B.v.t. ctfs.	43¾	39½	41¾	— 2⅜
200	*Tob. P. com.	32	32	32	..
13,030	T. F. v.t. ctfs.	6⅞	6⅜	6½	— ½
2,870	*Un. F. rights	6⅜	5⅜	5⅞	— ½
11,000	Un. Profit S.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9,800	*U. S. L. & H.	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	— ⅛
4,700	*U.S.El.&H.	41	36	37½	— ¾
1,420	*Virginia Ry..	23⅝	22⅜	23⅜	— ¼
14,300	White M. Co.	52⅝	50	50	— 2½
15,900	World F.Corp.	3	2	2¼	— ⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,400	Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
20	Buckeye P. L.	111	110	110	..
158	Illinois P. L.	183	181	181	..
170	Nat. Transit..	32	31	32	+ 2
1,505	Ohio Oil	196	189	195½	..
415	Prairie P. L..	223	226	229	— 5
1,358	Penn.-Mex. Oil	72	69½	70½	+ 1
108	Prairie O. & G.	439	429	433	— 2
2	So. Penn. Oil.	384	384	384	..
35	Southern P. L.	226	224	224	..
656	S. Oil of Cal..	379	365	367	— 11
554	S. Oil of N. J.	648	515	524	— 23
188	S. Oil of Ind..	555	536	538	— 7

BONDS.

$569,000	*Balt. & O. new 5s....	101½	100⅞	101⅜	+ ⅛
165,000	C. de Pasco Copper 6s.	121⅝	120	121⅜	+ ⅜
155,000	Con. Arizona Smelt. 5s..	37	34	37	+ 3
1,906,000	*Erie con. 4s, w. i.	91⅝	90⅛	90¼	— ⅞
565,000	*Erie rights.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
20,000	West. Pac. 5s	30½	29½	29½	— 0½

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

DIVIDENDS.

Electrical Utilities Corporation
71 Broadway, New York

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 23.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the quarter ending December 31, 1915, has been declared, payable January 15, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 11, 1916.

G. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY.

No. 149 Broadway, New York, Dec. 17, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Virginia Railway and Power Company has this day declared a dividend of 3%, equal to $3 a share, on the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable on January 20, 1916, to the Preferred stockholders of record on December 31, 1915. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 21, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1915.

Check in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 36.

New York, December 2nd, 1915.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending January 31, 1916, payable February 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business January 20, 1916.

FRANK E. BALL, Treasurer.

The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two Per Cent., being the quarterly dividend at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, has been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable February 25th, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 20, 1916.

Chicago, January 8th, 1916.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Profit Sharing Merchandise Co.,
53 East Broadway, New York City.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10%, payable January 27th, 1916.

Stock books close Jan. 13th, 1916.

M. ABEL, Sec. A. ADWAB. Pres.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

S. L. SILVER & COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership of S. L. Silver & Company, manufacturers and wholesale merchants of women's cloaks, skirts, wraps, and outer garments generally, at No. 6 East 32nd Street, New York, N. Y., has this day been dissolved.

Dated December 31, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Halsted & Hodges was dissolved at the close of business December 31, 1915, by mutual consent. Mr. Richard H. Halsted or Mr. Amory G. Hodges will sign as liquidating partners and agents for the firm.

Dated New York, January 1, 1916.

RICHARD H. HALSTED,
AMORY G. HODGES,
HAROLD L. FISH,
ARCHIBALD LE ROY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. Amory G. Hodges and Mr. Robert W. Locke have this day formed a copartnership under the name of Amory G. Hodges & Co. This firm will occupy the offices formerly occupied by the firm of Halsted & Hodges at No. 14 Wall Street, and will transact a general brokerage business.

Dated New York, January 1, 1916.

AMORY G. HODGES,
ROBERT W. LOCKE.

Mr. Richard H. Halsted will continue to do a general business on the floor of the Stock Exchange. His address on and after January 1, 1916, will be Care of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish at No. 15 Broad Street, New York City.

Mr. Harold L. Fish has this day become a general partner in the firm of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish, with offices at No. 15 Broad Street, New York City.

HESS, GOLDSMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silk Goods,
239-243 Fourth Avenue,
New York, December 31, 1915.

The undersigned announce that the co-partnership of HESS, GOLDSMITH & CO. has, this day, expired by limitation and that Mr. Leon Hess has retired from the said firm.

LEON HESS,
LOUIS GOLDSMITH,
MAX GOLDSMITH,
JAMES A. GOLDSMITH,
HARRY B. GOLDSMITH,
MORTIMER R. GOLDSMITH.

New York, January 1, 1916.

The undersigned announce that they have formed a new co-partnership under the firm name of HESS, GOLDSMITH & CO., and will continue the business heretofore conducted by the old firm of Hess, Goldsmith & Co. at Nos. 239-243 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, and at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and Kingston, Pennsylvania.

LOUIS GOLDSMITH,
MAX GOLDSMITH,
JAMES A. GOLDSMITH,
HARRY B. GOLDSMITH,
MORTIMER R. GOLDSMITH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership composed of BERNHARD EHRLICH and HARRY SILBERMAN, doing business under the firm name of EHRLICH & SILBERMAN, at No. 30 West 21st Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, December 22nd, 1915.

BERNHARD EHRLICH,
HARRY SILBERMAN.

LEWIS & LOCKE.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership of Lewis & Locke, merchants heretofore engaged in the purchase and sale of gloves, at No. 100 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., has this day been dissolved.

Dated, New York, December 31, 1915.

Aetna Explosives Company

Makes Gun Cotton and Smokeless Powder

Business Outlook

The condition of the Aetna Explosives Company at the present time is such as to merit the careful attention of the public. The Company is now engaged to capacity in manufacturing and shipping gun cotton and smokeless powder. The Company has on its books at the present time contracts totaling $30,000,000. Business at full capacity and record prices are assured for years to come.

Financial Position

The Company's cash position is exceptionally strong. All of its notes, consisting of three issues of $1,000,000 each, series A, series B and series C, have been paid in advance of maturity out of earnings with the exception of $169,000 of series B which will be paid on the 15th of this month.

Management

The management of the Aetna Explosives Company leaves nothing to be desired. Its President, Arthur J. Moxham, was formerly vice-president of the Dupont Company; F. L. Belin, Vice-President and Treasurer, was also of the Dupont Company; O. C. Horney, who is in active charge of manufacture, was formerly prominent in the employ of the U. S. Government in its smokeless powder plant.

Price of Stock Attractive

It is impossible for us to furnish an accurate estimate of the Company's earnings. It is our opinion, however, that the earnings of the Aetna Explosives Company should for several years to come equal each year in amount the total market value of the common stock outstanding. After having reached a price of $170 per share, several months ago, the stock declined to $80 and is now quoted 98 bid and offered at 102. The only explanations for this decline are vague rumors. One reason given for the decline is the rumor that a systematic effort has been made to accumulate stock at low prices. The possibility of a new stock issue has also been hinted at as another reason. Indeed we learn on good authority that this new financing has already taken place, but we fail utterly to see why rights to stockholders to subscribe to new stock at an attractive price should be construed as other than a very valuable privilege. Furthermore the proceeds from such an issue will be used to pay off underlying bonds and to add additional plant facilities which will in turn produce a further large income.

Be this as it may, it is incredible to believe that with most of the world at war the stock of a leading company whose sole business is powder and explosives should not be a very valuable one, especially as it is a matter of common knowledge that speculation has been rife in the stocks of companies which are only profiting in a remote way from war business. The stocks of other prominent powder companies are quoted at the present time as follows:

Dupont (old)	about	$860	per share
Hercules	"	380	" "
Atlas	"	265	" "

We believe that the COMMON STOCK of the AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY at

$100 per share

presents a most remarkable opportunity at this very low price. We have at all times a close and active market in the stock and solicit inquiries either through your own broker or direct from us.

Clarence C. Perpall & Company
50 Broad Street, New York Telephone Broad 1630

POTASH

Process developed for economical production of Potash.
Cement to be manufactured as a by-product.

BUFFALO POTASH & CEMENT CORPORATION

Incorporated under the laws of New York

Capitalization 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	$350,000
Common Stock	1,050,000
Total Capitalization	$1,400,000

No Bonds

The new Corporation proposes to produce POTASH profitably at prices in effect before the War.

Engineers' estimates indicate unusually large profits with Potash at present high prices.

Operations at plant in Buffalo for large production scheduled to begin in April, 1916.

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock Offered at Par
($100 per share) with a bonus of Common Stock.

Write or Telephone for Circular "H," giving further information

ALLARD, KINNEAR & CO., Inc.
Investment Securities
Phone Cortlandt 6898 NEW YORK 55 Liberty Street

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

COMMON STOCK

A majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock of the above named Company has been deposited with **United States Mortgage & Trust Company** as Depositary under a **Deposit Agreement** dated November 22, 1915.

In order to comply with the rules of **The New York Stock Exchange**, which has listed the Certificates issued by the Depositary, the time to deposit shares under said Agreement has been extended **TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 27, 1916.**

As ample notice has been given by the Committee that the rights of the holders of Common Stock can best be safeguarded by united action, the Committee states that it will not accept the deposit of shares after January 27, 1916, without penalty, unless in its discretion the Committee is warranted in waiving the same.

Holders of Common Stock should understand that the Committee is under no obligation of any kind to those who withhold their co-operation and fail to deposit their shares and become parties to the Agreement.

Dated, New York, January 8, 1916.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
COMMITTEE.

ALFRED A. COOK,
Counsel.

CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent.** per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums entitled thereto.

MONEY DEPOSITED TODAY, JAN'Y 10, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN'Y 1.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

Will the War Bring Back Our Trade?

Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., Professor of Transportation and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, answers many important questions concerning the American merchant marine in the second of a series of articles by noted economists on the effect of the war and the coming of peace on American business in

THE ANNALIST

On News Stands Today 10c. $4 a Year
Times Square New York

REORGANIZATION OF

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, issued under or subject to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 25, 1915:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority in that respect contained in the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 25, 1915, the Reorganization Committee named therein and acting thereunder has adopted an amendment to and modification of said Plan and Agreement, which said amendment and modification bears date January 4, 1916, and has been filed with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and is open during business hours to the inspection of holders of certificates of deposit issued under or subject to the Plan.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under or subject to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may, within the period of two weeks after the tenth day of January, 1916 (the date of the first publication of this notice), upon payment of their pro rata share of the compensation and expenses of the Reorganization Committee, and otherwise upon compliance with the terms and conditions in that respect contained in the said Plan and Agreement, withdraw the securities represented by their respective certificates of deposit, and shall be entitled to receive upon such withdrawal the amounts if any theretofore paid under the Plan in respect of the bonds represented by their surrendered certificates of deposit to the extent noted on their certificates, but without interest thereon. Holders of certificates of deposit who do not, within said period and in such manner, exercise such right of withdrawal, shall irrevocably and conclusively be deemed to have assented to said Amendment and Modification, and shall be bound and concluded thereby.

The said amendment and modification among other things permits the Reorganization Committee to procure an underwriting of the cash requirements of the Reorganization Plan up to $5,000,000 and to defray as part of the expenses of the reorganization the commissions paid in respect thereof. For further information holders of certificates of deposit are referred to the circular letter of the Reorganization Committee bearing even date herewith, copies of which may be obtained by holders of certificates of deposit upon application to Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated, New York, January 10, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

REORGANIZATION OF

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of First Mortgage Bonds and of Second Mortgage Bonds and of Certificates of Deposit representing such bonds issued under or subject to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 25, 1915:

Notice having been given of the amendment and modification of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, the time for the deposit of undeposited First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds has been extended until the close of business on **JANUARY 25, 1916.** All deposits must be made with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

The time for the payment of the first instalment of the amounts payable under the Plan by holders of Certificates of Deposit issued thereunder or subject thereto, representing either First Mortgage Bonds or Second Mortgage Bonds, has likewise been extended until the close of business on **JANUARY 25, 1916.**

The time for the payment by holders of Certificates of Deposit representing First Mortgage Bonds of the second instalment of the amounts payable under the Plan has been extended until the close of business on **FEBRUARY 1, 1916,** and of the third instalment until the close of business on **FEBRUARY 15, 1916.**

All payments must be made in current New York funds to Central Trust Company of New York at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, and Certificates of Deposit must be presented at the time of payment of all instalments for appropriate notation thereon.

Notice will be given in due course of the amounts of the second and third instalments payable under the Plan by holders of Certificates of Deposit representing Second Mortgage Bonds and the respective times within which such payments must be made.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing either First Mortgage Bonds or Second Mortgage Bonds and bearing notation showing payment under the Plan of the first instalment of $100 for each $1,000 bond represented by each such Certificate of Deposit may prior to **FEBRUARY 15, 1916,** present to the Depositary

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co. Buy & Sell

Aetna Explosives
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Aeolian Weber P. & P.
By-Products Coke
Continental Insurance
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
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Empire Steel & Iron
Foundation Company
Gray Nat'l Telautograph
Hale & Kilburn
Int. Steam Pump
Ingersoll-Rand
New York Shipbuilding
New Jersey Zinc
Pacific Coast
Remington Typewriter
Scovill Manufacturing
Singer Manufacturing
Winchester Repeating Arms

Inquiries Invited

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Recommend

Riker & Hegeman Tobacco Products Corporation

Particulars on request

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Bought — Sold — Quoted

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(New Stock)
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Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bank
Central Trust Company

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2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector.

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Owns and Operates Fifteen Good Properties in Growing Communities.

Preferred Stock Yields 8½%

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25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

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Amer. Power & Light Co.
Central Petroleum Co.
Cities Service Co.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
Standard Gas & Elec. Co.
Utah Securities Corp.

Lamarche & Coady

Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

GULF STATES STEEL

1st Pfd., 2d Pfd. & Com.

RIGHTS

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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44 Broad St., New York

Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

WANTED

100 AMERICAN CYANIMID COM.
25 SO. CALIFORNIA EDISON PFD.
100 U. S. FINISHING COM. & PFD.
25 ROBERT GAIR PFD.
100 SCHOOLS COPPER COM.
100 INTER. STEAM PUMP PFD.
20 SINGER MFG. CO.
100 N. Y., HOND. ROSARIO MIN'G
25 CHILDS CO. COM.
10 U. S. FINISHING CONS'D 5s, 1929
15 SHAWINIGAN WAT. PR. 6s, 1934

HOTCHKIN & CO.

Incorporated.

24 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

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MORGAN & FINLAY

STOCKS & BONDS.
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Semi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S-A—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 8, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. ($50)	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	19	22
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	72	75
Alb. & Sc. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	92
A.G.& E. ($50)	8,500,000	*2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	133	137
Do pf. ($50)	1,680,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	50½	51½
Am. L. & Tr.	15,855,141	†2½	Q	Nov 1, 15	395	400
Do pf.	14,286,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	112	..
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	69	71
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	85	86½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	1¾	Q	Jan 3, 16	40	43
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	40	43
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8¾
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Arlz. Power 1st 6s, '35.	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	85	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & L. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 15	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	53	60
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94½
Bir. R. L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	96	99
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	85
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,464,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99..	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	25½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	98	100
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91¼	92
C.R. G. & E. pf.	881,900	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	60½	61½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 15	85½	87½
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	90½	90¾
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102¼
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	104
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	132	137
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	99	100
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	75	80
Emp. District. Elec. pf.	1,008,900	..	..	.....	80	85
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	9	12
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	40	47
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39 ..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	103
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	61½	63
J. C., H. & P. 4s '49	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	98
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76½
K. C. R. & L. Do pf	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	97
Do 1st ref.5s	9,343,089	..	..	.....	25	26
K. C. B. L.6s	10,200,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 11	55	60
K. C. E.4s, '22	2,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K.C.Met.S.R. con. 1st 5s, '13	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. G. & E. pf	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	96
L. R. Ry. & L. E. 1st 5s, '33	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	94	99
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	100
Lincoln G. & Elec.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93¼	96
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	857,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925....	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96¾
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	M. & N.	90	92½
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	85	91
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26..	1,035,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	J. & D.	85	90
Do con.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	Jan 1, 16	72	74
Do ref. 5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	84	87
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	M. & N.	78	78½
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	J. & J.	19	21
Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	55	61
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	45	46
N. Y. West'r	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81¼	83
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,685,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	91
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
O. C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 15	60	70½
Do 1st 5s,'48	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
Do db. 6s,'21	2,985,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95¾	..
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	99
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96
P.C. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	101
Pub. S. C.5s	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	106
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	21	23
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	70	73
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
St.Jo.(Mo)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	88
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '25..	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do pf. ($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	60	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62	70
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	96
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92½	95
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87½	90
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	91½	93
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 15	99	102
S.W.P.Rd 1st pf.	1,565,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	94½	97
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	97½	100
Spfd. (O.) L., H. & P.5s,'29	720,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$7½	$8½
Do pr. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$30	$31
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	43	44
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83½
U. Gas & Rys. Do 1st pf.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	46	48
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	7,713,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73½	75
Utah Sec.Cor.	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	..
Do 6s, 1922..	27,500,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Wash.R. & E.	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	89	92
Do pf	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	85½
Do cn. 4s, '51	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	82¾	83¼
W.St.G. & E.	11,042,350	2	S	J. & D.	80½	81¼
Do pf.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Western Pwr.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	84	90
Do 6% cm. pf	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'37	7,040,000	..	..	.....	55½	56
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Do db. 6s,'24	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$30	$42
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93½	95½

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 15	390	405
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	465	475
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*10	Q	Jan 3, 16	500	525
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Dec 31,15	530	540
Central	3,000,000	*20	Q	Jan 3, 16	1130	1155
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	440	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	‡13	Q	Jan 3, 16	1175	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,15	280	290
Fulton	500,000	†7	Q	Jan 3, 16	280	295
Guaranty	10,000,000	*8	Q	Dec 31,15	415	420
Hamiltcn	500,000	3	S	Nov 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr. ..	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	180	..
Kings Co.	500,000	5	S	Nov 2, 15	630	645
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 3, 16	123	128
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	190	200
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,07	112	120
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	S	Jan 1, 16	140	145
New York....	3,000,000	8	S	Dec 31,15	410	425
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 31,15	585	600
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Jun 10,15	980	1015
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 16	280	287
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31,15	395	405
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan 1, 16	360	375
United States	2,000,000	*25	S	Dec 31,15	390	400

*Including 10% extra. †Including 2% extra. ‡Including 10% special and in addition a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Cities Serv....	14,718,390	12	..	July 1, 14	100	102
Do pf....	26,168,426	12	..	July 1, 14	72	74
C. G. of N. J. Con. 5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica, mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	102
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	130	132
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37....	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	96	99
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	8	10
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	98
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	60
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95½
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	9½	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29....	2,368,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97½
Pac. G. & E.	32,696,800	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	63	63¾
Old pf.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	90	92
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 16,15	89	90
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	105½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 15	74½	74¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105½	105⅞

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	118	125
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,15	290	305
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	S	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 1, 16	1100	1125
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	500	600
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	350	365
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer....	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	485	500
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	300	315
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	170
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	153	170
Home Fire....	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15, 15	405	410
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	180	183
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,15	115	119
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	207	212
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.....	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	98	105
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	100	125
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	..
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 15	560	600
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	17¼	17⅝
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	660	670
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	Q	Oct 15,14	275	285
Buck, P.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	108	111
Chese. Mfg....	500,000	$10	Q	Dec 20,15	725	740
Colonial Oil..	250,000	$2	..	.....	160	180
Contin. Oil...	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 15,15	270	280
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,15	45	48
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	50	55
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 15	245	255
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	158	162
Gal.-S. O. pf.	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,15	135	140
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	8	Q	Jan 20, 15	179	181
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	..	Nov 15,15	108	111
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Dec 15,15	30	32
N. Y. Trans..	5,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,15	220	225
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	104	107
Ohio Oil....	15,000,000	6b	Q	Dec 20,15	194	196
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	428	433
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	.....	228	230
Solar. Ref'g..	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	315	325
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	S	Dec 1, 15	225	230
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,15	373	378
S.W.P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,15	125	130
St. Oil (Cal.).	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,15	368	371
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Nov 30,15	535	540
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	455	465
St. Oil (K.)..	3,000,000	5e	Q	Jan 3, 16	345	355
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	335	345
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	519	522
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,15	219	222
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6	Q	Jan 1, 16	540	550
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	130	135
Union P. L..	12,000,000	2½	S	Sep 25,15	85	87
Vacuum Oil..	10,000,000	5h	..	May 15, 15	252	255
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 15	48	52

b—Including 4¾% extra. c—Including 1% extra. e—Including 3% extra. f—Including 1¼ extra. h—Including 2% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. &F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 15	168	174
B'l'n.C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 15	17¼	18
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4½	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d. Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	10
9th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 8, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	1s	S	Jan 3, 16	540	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	207	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*3	S	Jan 3, 16	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	S	Nov 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	600	620
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	200	205
Chelsea Ex. ..	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 15	124	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	†7½	S	Jan 3, 16

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433 P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
No. Assets Co‹McKenna.
Matter of Alco Co.
Harris‹Stern.
Brown‹Fletcher.
Rosenthal‹Borne.

General Calendar:
Nord Deutsche Ins Co‹Hart.
Chamberlin‹Texas & Pac Ry.
Aetna Ins Co‹Borough Dev Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Olsen‹Luckenback.
Fickett‹same.
Furniss, Withy & Co‹Ss Camino.
Weathe‹R. Carvel&Co
McGuirl‹NY,NH&H RR.
Cleary‹F Star Cont Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, Learned, J.—Court Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar:

United States‹Corn Products Refining Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, F. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—McLaughlin‹Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, Post Office Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges:

Julia Mitchell.
Frank L. Kip.
Aaron Pack.
Simon Weinberg.
John J. Mitchell.
Emil Baar.
Joseph Siegel (2).
Max Litwinoff.
Max Shenkow.
Perceival K. Fraser.
Martin Helmann.
Geo. N. Vanderbilt.
Geo. W. Lederer.
Rudolf Basch.
Henry Abramson.
Ludwig Armbruster.
Victor Benowitz.
Ed J. Healey.
Chas. Koster.
Louis Tobins.
Louis Kaplan.
Appel & Salzman.
Silverman Bros.

Under Objections:
Eugene Gordon.
Fred'k G. Kohn.
Morris Edelman.
Barnet Kanton.
Sarah Backer.
Fashin Garment Co.

Adjourned Cases:
John Richmond.
Chas. A. Benson.
Herman J. Dietz.
Clinton S. Martin.
Coopersmith & Guidlin
A B & H Goldin.
N & S Cohen.
Moos, Weil & Moos.

Involuntary Cases:
Petition‹Max F. Wilner.

Motions:
Alex Singer & Bros.
Pressed Asbestos Products Co.
Pennington Hat Co.
Max A. Wagner.
Fred A. Brehmer.
Eden Music & Co.
Jacob Wiener.
Nat'l Dress & Costume Co.
Jacob Israelson.
Henry Rothleder.
Inter Ocean Transf. Co.
Alfred E. Berthand.
Beneson & Cohen.
John J. Frowen.
Headley & Farmer.
Chas. F. Kehoe.
Samuel Kleimer.
Kenin S. Hayes.
Moskowitz & Sweeton.
Braunstein & Hershkowitz.
Berwind Coal‹Eastern Ss Co.
Roche‹Goodwin.
Higgins & Selter.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal Calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 328 P. O. Bldg.—U. S.‹Huesler.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar.—Linde Air Products Co‹Morse.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
Re Farley, (Kelly,) Counsel, (Wurs,)
People ex rel Spang‹Carey.
Re Farley, (Sage,)
Re Thompson, (Gallagher,)
Monroe‹Musica.
Stern‹Met Life I Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 2 P. M.—Litigated motions.

Briggs‹Gourand.
Fabre‹N Y C RR.
Re Strassberg.
Abrams‹Jalkoff.
Un Theatres‹Un Marcus Loew's West Circuit
Mormando‹Dr Daderian & Sons Co.
Re Weinman.
Rose‹Bristol.
Pressure Lighting Co‹Landers.
Evans‹Colonial M P Corp.
Heller‹Cross & Co.
Scheyer‹Reitman.
Re Fischbach.
Myer‹Myer.
Roosevelt‹Roosevelt.
Laufer‹Lefkowitz.
Supreme Waist Co‹Yager
New Netherland Bk‹Wood (2).
Fuller‹Weibezahn.
Shubert Theat Co‹
Fine Art Film Co.
Schwartz‹Schwartz.
Gottlieb‹Tanenbaum.
Ehrlebior Sav Bk‹Rosenthal.
Shubert Theat Co‹
Fine Arts Film Co.
Fagan‹38 W 50th St.
Bertini‹Thompson-Starrett Co.
Plisker‹Price.
Bensale‹Winter Garden Co.
People‹Weiss.
Kean‹Shope.
Int Note, &c, Co‹Marx.
Hyman‹Pollock.
Re Rosenstein Bros.
Quashnofsky‹Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry.
Maldonado & Co‹U S Fid. &c. Co.
Bernstein‹Bernstein.
Stern‹Mutual Life Ins Co‹Blair.
Ruflik‹Silberstein.
CNY‹Broilstedt.
Municipal Lbens Co‹Mulcahey.
K B Mathes Co‹Horwitz.
CNY‹Knick Stationery Co.
Dunigan‹Kraus.
Minall‹Burns Bros (2)
Schieffelin‹CNY Ins.
Kelly‹Terminal Rlty.
Maxwell‹Thal.
Victor‹Borenstein.
Tracy‹Promont.
Weimer‹Weimer.
Wm Gray & Co‹Baer Clements‹Clements.
Kutchner‹Levy Bros, Realty Co.
Smith‹Levy.
Goldstein‹Bernstein.
Flugado‹Schaul Neckwear Co.
Mackey‹Gould.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

SPECIAL RULE—Practice to be followed by counsel trying equity causes before Mr. Justice Hotchkiss at Special Term, Part III.:

Unless otherwise ordered, at the conclusion of the testimony the attorneys for the respective parties will submit their proposed findings of fact and law. The proposed findings of fact will include only such ultimate and material facts (excluding all items of evidence) as counsel may deem to be established. The findings so submitted will be passed upon and filed when decision is announced, and thereupon the successful party will incorporate into one set of findings all the facts and conclusions of law found at the request of either party, and present the same for signature with a proper form of decision.

By observing this practice counsel will facilitate my work as trial Judge, and if an appeal is taken will relieve the Appellate Division of the annoyance of being compelled to resort to the respective requests to discover the findings actually made.

Motions:
Maiden Lane Realty‹Robinson Co.
Cahen‹Chaitlin.
Societe Francaise des Filme, &c‹Pine Holding Corp.
Forchheimer‹Dunlop.
Schenker‹Doscher, (2.)
Steele‹Rauchfuss.
Geisenhainer‹Geisenhainer.
Santley‹Cohan.
Thompson‹Thompson.
Walsh‹Tiedemann.
Street‹Coorp.
Flett‹Flitt.
Greenbaum‹Scher.
Law‹Law.
Hendricks‹Hendricks.
Miller‹Miller.

Demurrers:
Walsh‹Ocean Steam Nav Co, Ltm.
NYC‹Griffin.
McDonald‹Sun Printing & Pub Asso.
Enders Sales Co‹A C Penn, Inc.

Preferred causes:
Hayes‹McNulty.
Tenement House Dept (2,326 Seventh Av.
Meier‹Martin.
Wilkins‹Wilkins.
Irene‹Vulcan Metals.
Podolsky‹Halvey.
Oakley‹Clapham.
CNY‹Heidenreich.
Underpinning & Foun Co‹Hartcorn.
CNY‹Frankel.
Rourke‹G Schirmer, Inc.
Re Teller (Aarons).
Clark‹Madison Av R R Co.
Providence Wash Ins Co‹Pendleton.
Knapp‹Knapp.
Tracy‹Bothwell.
Vaccaro‹J Greer Co
Wagner‹Kooster. (2).
Dougherty‹Duvall.
Satch‹Lee Bros Storage & Van Co.
Paperman‹Interborough R T Co.
Allegra‹Block.
Goldberger‹G B Seely's Sons, Inc.
Hamilton‹Hancock Const Co.
Markowitz‹Bracco.
I & Samuels‹Peerless Rental Service.
M M Samuels‹Peerless Rental Service.
Roache‹Interborough R T Co.
Douglas‹A L Mordecai & Sons.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

Cases remaining in this part have been transferred to the Day Calendar of Part XI. for Monday, Jan. 10.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. (To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)

Powell‹Wanamaker.
Grankofsky‹Met. Tobacco Corp.
Webb‹Connors.
Bardenga‹Smith Cont. Co.
Schleider‹Felshman (2).
Mamovitz‹Same.
McArdle‹Jankelson Rty Co.
Siciliano‹Horn & Hardart Co.

Inquest:
Rosen‹Mandel.
Realbuto‹NYRys.
Katz‹CNY.
R. Aaront‹Same.
Z. Aaront‹Same.
Mulligan‹Same.
Kowitz‹Same.
Senior‹Star Co.
Ewing‹Cons Gas Co.
Butler‹Murcott.
Van Bremen‹Murcott.
Martin‹CNY.
Borden's Cond. Milk Co‹NYRys.
Norton‹Higgins.
Farrell‹Cons Gas Co of NY.
Treacy‹Oxford Rlty Co
Egan‹CNY.

PART XII.—Donnelly, Hogan‹Kaplan.
Stief‹5th Av Coach.
Hegeman‹Was El RR.
Berstein‹Hirschenson.
Mohr‹CNY & Belt Ry.
Ormando‹Market Auto Garage Co.
Dayton‹N Y Rys.
Gormley‹same.
L Ackerman‹5th Av Coach Co.
R Ackerman‹same.
Chazinsky‹Belford.
Samarsky‹Holbrook, Cabot & Rol Corp.
R De Gregorio‹Mandelmann.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
McManus‹Coler.
Shepard‹CNY.
People‹Reilly.
Nole‹Salvage.
Fitch‹Shubert Theat.
Butterworth & Sons Co‹Sturtevant Co.
Kamber‹Walker.
Kleensweep Co‹Holbrook.
Rothlelder‹Met Elec Pro Co.
Barry‹Elger.
Boyd‹Klipstein & Co.
Disbrow‹Walker
Samuels & Co‹New Bruns F I Co.
Same—Brit-Am Assur.
Same—Agric Ins Co.
Compact Directory Co‹Chait.
Driscoll‹Hecht.
R How & Co‹Parsons Trading Co.
Crow Con Co‹Auerbach.
Col Dev Corp‹Edwards
Stackpole‹NY Disposal Corp.
Webb‹Valentine.
Stockum‹Lambert Hoisting Co.
Thorn‹Thorn.
Pendleton‹St George Pulp & Paper Co.
N E Con Co‹CNY.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Clark‹Carolina & Yadkin River RR.
Muehling‹Maffiodo.
Lee‹Maguire.
Frymier & Hanna Co‹Wetmore.
Silberman-Schampain Co‹Shongood.
Zak‹Simpson.
Klein‹Von Ratitz.
Rosenberg‹Bronston Bros Co.
Yorkshire Ice Co‹Flanagan.
Shongood‹Verderber.
G I Wilson & Sons‹Bartol.
Holding Mach Co‹Fed P C Co.
Church‹Commercial Trust Co.
Manson‹Curtis.
Luedke‹Maul.
Mackenzie‹Burke.
Jerman‹Mossey.
Moore‹Brunn.
Rosenfeld‹Kingston Up to Date Cloak.
Ulman‹Buffalo Brewing Co.
Cook‹Vitagraph Co of America.
Brede‹Holmes.
Banco-Aleman Trans‹Salomon.
Chsolakis‹Byrolas.
Clear.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Byrnes‹Stephens.
Kerin‹Dunn & Fialsantin.
Knick Dist‹Lynch.
Loewenberg‹Reasenberg.
Townsend‹Kirshkind, (2.)
Same‹Hyman, (3.)
Jamieson‹Onondaga Lith Co.
Hopkins‹Conn Gen'l Life Ins Co.
Nason Mfg Co‹Hydraulic Oil Storage.
The Adder Mach Co‹German Fire Ins Co of Peoria.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Friedman‹CNY.
Comodari‹Int R T.
G Guttman‹CNY.
M Guttman‹same.
Dominitz‹Green.
Acampora‹T J McLaughlin's Sons.
Westphal‹Anthony Auto Repair Co.
Aldrich‹Herreshoff.
Hopter‹same.
Settimo‹Con Tel & El Sub Co.
Freedman‹Hammer.
Ardizzone‹CNY (2.)
Bradley‹Int R T.
Ladner‹Theodore.
Elchel‹Jefferson Leasing Co, (2.)

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Brescia‹Union Rwy.
Freiberg‹Goodman.
Cohen‹Engel.
Spitalink‹CNY.
Anderson‹N Y Herald
Trupia‹Hilliard Hotel.
Collins‹CNY.
Duffy‹Linch.
Scott‹Vaughan.
Meisel‹Schwarzstein.
Coupe‹Beadleston & Woerz.
Minsky‹Offenberg.
Benowitz‹Straus.
Kobialka‹Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Maresca‹Potter.
Seidemann‹Erdenbrecher.
Adelman‹CNY.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Heckler‹Karsch Hill‹N Y & Q Co RR.
Kettle‹same.
Leipziger‹NY Rwys.
Crawford‹Thomashefsky.
Blessington‹NY & Q Co RR.
Vesey‹NY Rwys.
Hahn‹Marg.
Pay‹NY Times Co.
Finklestein‹Grouch.
Schwarzwald‹same.
Boyle‹Lippman.
Fogarty‹Pitts Con Co.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
No day calendar.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Palmieri‹B H R R.
Covell‹Kaye.
Walsh‹NY,NH&HRR.
Gorschensen‹Stone.
Erbeck‹NY Edison Co.
Wiener‹Oliver.
Hurley‹Muller.
Kassier‹North River Realty Co.
Jenchenak‹S S Silver & Co.
Roland‹Wooten.
S Nosti‹E. E. M. E.
Bernheimer Co.
H. Noah‹same.
Wein‹Fed Iron, &c.
Dougherty‹Wildhart Realty Co.
Phillp‹Edelstein.
Kleiman‹Tepfer.
Sinsheimer‹Underpin & Foundation Co.
Dorn‹Pumyea.
Kaplan‹Doscher.
Carle‹N Y Rys.
Wagner‹Penn RR.
Mayurajtis‹Maknawyce.
Mandarino‹Ruffolo.
Harman‹Cent'l Gas.
Stith‹Terminal Rlty.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to the Day Calendar of Part XII. for Monday, Jan. 10.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquest:
Goldberg‹Brownsville-Fulton Mar. Truck.
Hess‹Interborough R T Co.
Plumeri‹Mayer.
Urban‹Arluck.
Randall‹Utility Realty Shed‹John Wanamaker, NY.
Kaplan‹Herter.
Heim‹Roman Bath Co.
Shulman‹Lackman.
Paperman‹Interborough R T Co.
Allegra‹Block.
Goldberger‹G B Seely's Sons, Inc.
Hamilton‹Hancock Const Co.
Markowitz‹Bracco.
I & Samuels‹Peerless Rental Service.
M M Samuels‹Peerless Rental Service.
Roache‹Interborough R T Co.
Douglas‹A L Mordecai & Sons.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

Cases remaining in this part have been transferred to the Day Calendar of Part XI. for Monday, Jan. 10.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. (To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)

Powell‹Wanamaker.
Grankofsky‹Met. Tobacco Corp.
Webb‹Connors.
Bardenga‹Smith Cont. Co.
Schleider‹Felshman (2).
Mamovitz‹Same.
McArdle‹Jankelson Rty Co.
Siciliano‹Horn & Hardart Co.

Inquest:
Rosen‹Mandel.
Realbuto‹NYRys.
Katz‹CNY.
R. Aaront‹Same.
Z. Aaront‹Same.
Mulligan‹Same.
Kowitz‹Same.
Senior‹Star Co.
Ewing‹Cons Gas Co.
Butler‹Murcott.
Van Bremen‹Murcott.
Martin‹CNY.
Borden's Cond. Milk Co‹NYRys.
Norton‹Higgins.
Farrell‹Cons Gas Co of NY.
Treacy‹Oxford Rlty Co
Egan‹CNY.

PART XII.—Donnelly, Hogan‹Kaplan.
Stief‹5th Av Coach.
Hegeman‹Was El RR.
Berstein‹Hirschenson.
Mohr‹CNY & Belt Ry.
Ormando‹Market Auto Garage Co.
Dayton‹N Y Rys.
Gormley‹same.
L Ackerman‹5th Av Coach Co.
R Ackerman‹same.
Chazinsky‹Belford.
Samarsky‹Holbrook, Cabot & Rol Corp.
R De Gregorio‹Mandelmann.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
McManus‹Coler.
Shepard‹CNY.
People‹Reilly.
Nole‹Salvage.
Fitch‹Shubert Theat.
Butterworth & Sons Co‹Sturtevant Co.
Kamber‹Walker.
Kleensweep Co‹Holbrook.
Rothlelder‹Met Elec Pro Co.
Barry‹Elger.
Boyd‹Klipstein & Co.
Disbrow‹Walker
Samuels & Co‹New Bruns F I Co.
Same—Brit-Am Assur.
Same—Agric Ins Co.
Compact Directory Co‹Chait.
Driscoll‹Hecht.
R How & Co‹Parsons Trading Co.
Crow Con Co‹Auerbach.
Col Dev Corp‹Edwards
Stackpole‹NY Disposal Corp.
Webb‹Valentine.
Stockum‹Lambert Hoisting Co.
Thorn‹Thorn.
Pendleton‹St George Pulp & Paper Co.
N E Con Co‹CNY.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Clark‹Carolina & Yadkin River RR.
Muehling‹Maffiodo.
Lee‹Maguire.
Frymier & Hanna Co‹Wetmore.
Silberman-Schampain Co‹Shongood.
Zak‹Simpson.
Klein‹Von Ratitz.
Rosenberg‹Bronston Bros Co.
Yorkshire Ice Co‹Flanagan.
Shongood‹Verderber.
G I Wilson & Sons‹Bartol.
Holding Mach Co‹Fed P C Co.
Church‹Commercial Trust Co.
Loewer's Brew Co‹Willmarth.
Berger‹McEnery.
Trundle‹James Boggs & Co.
Am Pipe & Const Co‹Mingle.
Belden‹Fitchett.
Marcus‹Louis Metzger & Co.
West End Trust Co‹Mingle.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Paddell‹Janes.
Brizse‹Lisman.
Lowenfeld‹U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Sartorius‹De Young.
Katz‹Risser.
Nagelschmidt‹U S Fidelity & Guar. Co.
Wolfert‹Northern Assurance Co, Lim.
Springer‹People Vaudeville Co.
New Brunswick Iron Works‹Kaufman.
Whitehouse‹Hitchings.
B'way Photo Play Co‹World Film Corp.
Guggenheimer & Co‹Wood & Selick.
Schnur‹Dalesandro.
State Bk‹Kachen & Munich F. I. Co.
Gillett‹Briscoe & Dock Eng. Co.
Ruffer‹Waterbury Co.
Central Trust &c Co‹same.
McBride & Callan Cont Co‹CNY.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cramp Co‹Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Jolinson‹Flickinger.
Hewlett‹Van Voorhis.
De Power‹Williams.
Clarke‹Martin.
Stehberg‹S Phillipson & Co.
Sullivan‹Flanagan.
Farley‹Schaefer.
McPartland‹McPartland.
Yockel‹Jackson.
Kinsella‹Kinsella Un Properties Co.
Solar Light Co‹Steel Products Co.
E F Ingraham Adv Co‹Nat 5, 10 & 25 Cent Magazine.
Rambaut‹Engel.
Lasky‹Petrova.
Pasculco‹Yonkers RR.
Levin‹J Everard's Breweries.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XIV. for Jan. 10.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Mary C Kohn,
Pamela M Lothrop,
Freda Jung Murphy.
Wills for probate:
Diedrich Denker,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills.
Abram Kaplan,
Scott B Shepherd,
Jennie H Heaton,
Patrick Walsh,
Richard Van Den Henden,
Emanuel A Flammer,
Maria Fehrjin,
Erastus Hamilton,
Josephine E Brugiere.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Sisskind‹Workmen's Circle.
Lefkowitz‹Brecher-Cadden Co.
Bauer‹Pal de Moses.
Wiener‹Wolf.
Miner‹Quirk.
Cohen‹Arnold.
Schimkowitz‹Singer.
Myers‹Gray.
Waltzfelder‹Sternberg
Yngst‹Dimmig.
Brann‹42d St. M Ry.
Haberman‹Kamp.
Schleimanns Oil & C‹Caste Lubricant Co.
Greenberg‹Comet Amus. Inc.
Nechamkin‹Kennedy.
Lowery‹Anger.
Fulford‹Dirigo Mfg Co
Rock‹Linch.
Houghton Adv Agcy‹Selma Russ Toilet P.
Clark‹Mt Gilead Bap.
Birch‹Tucker.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Zuckman‹N Y Rys.
Rothenhild‹Felbel-Speyer Co.
Roth‹Wilkins.
Cohen‹Kaltman.
Greenfield‹Korn.
Kolody‹Barron.
Schaefer‹Flacher.
Marmaccio‹N Y Rys.
Pirro‹Burns Bros.
Storch‹Ungrich.
Burke‹Westcott Exp.
Burke‹O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Topus‹Merritt.
Jacklowitz‹Taylor.
Lusterman‹I R T.
Rosenberg‹same.
Israel‹Brandstein.
Swan‹N Y Rys.
Campbell‹same.
H E Lesan Adv Co‹Perkins.
Steigelman‹Doland.
Munroe‹Wurner.
Laster‹Savage.
Wilkonski‹Mason & Hanger Co.
Wallace‹McGrath.
Moss‹Keystone Tire Rubber Co.
Raab‹Nat Slavonic Society.
Levin‹Hesse.
Cohen Block Co‹Dreyfuss.
Grunnell‹Newkirk.
Clare‹Union Ry.
Patterson‹Youngs.
Sulka‹Souvay.
Wile‹Liveright.
Janota‹Adler.
Powers‹Garfield Nat Bank.
Myers‹Warendorf.
Goldenstuk‹N B Sales Co.
Koch‹Morrison.
Gold‹Katz.
Gold‹Friedman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II,. for trial.
Hough‹Hurwitz.
Wightman‹Hodgson.
Lewis‹Faversham.
Wiener‹Pawel.
Merlige‹Bulgur Mfg.
Moore‹Nat Casualty.
Schwartzman‹Bernstein.
Cohen‹Neiman.
Ornstein‹Hampstead House & Home Co.
Matis‹Lewis.
Schuldener‹I R T.
O'Connor‹Cent U Gas.
Union Novelty Braid Works‹Harrison.
Missig‹J B Greenhut.
Walsh‹Hammann.
Goldman‹Tilsit Rity Co (2).
Fox‹Steinik.
Singer‹Quinlan Rty.
Leventhal‹Home Ins.
Same‹Liverpool London & Globe Ins.
Same‹Boston Ins Co.
Same‹North British & Merc Ins Co.
Hough‹Thomas.
Flattery‹Lawrence.
Tucker‹I R T.
Voigt‹N Y & Westchester Townsite Co.
Newman‹same.
Schwartz‹Cudahy.
Mintz‹Weinberg.
Greenberger‹I R T.
Smith‹N Y Rys.
Woods‹I R T (2).
Meronink‹Henig.
Periman‹Mencher.
Tuohill‹Std Arch Co.
Higgins‹N Y Rys (2).
Provost‹same.
Russell‹same.
Herzberg‹same.
Wilson‹same.
Klein‹Ebert.
E Maurer Co‹H W Balk, Inc.
Robbins‹Plicher.
Bannister‹Murray.
Schnail‹N Y Rys.
Harmon Co‹Evalenko.
Wade‹Wade.
Harlem Sav Bank‹Sunday.
Scofield‹Gilliar.
Acker‹Falk, Jr.
Valente‹Bonagur.
Ravena‹Marks.
Essig‹Puerst.
Parsowitz‹Block.
Walsh‹Walsh.
Lefurgy‹Huber.
Johnson‹Nelson.
Mutual Life Ins Co‹Nelson.
Singhi‹Winton Motor Car Co.
Kelly‹Kraus.
Airman‹Salermo.
Morvillo‹J Munch Trucking Co.
Belotti‹Bickhardt.
People, &c‹Tuthill.
Bock‹Brieger.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co‹Smith.
Tornberg‹Bandurek.
Nesbitt‹Delaney.
Stevens‹Gleason.
Wright-Ogden Co‹Strayer.
Bennenson‹Beal.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hurst‹Minsky.
Bernstein‹Kandel.
Lee‹Ocean El Ry.
Martinez‹Zimmer.
O'Brien‹Lehman.
Carlson‹Carlson.
Stange‹G Roberts Co.
Wolf‹Freston.
Green‹McMullen, Snare & Triest Co.
Dooley‹Smith.
Mulligan‹N Y Rys.
Grossman‹Israel.
Paulsen‹So Blvd Ry.
Torrance‹Simplex Auto Co.
Bergen‹Bendheim.
P Guthy, Inc‹Berliner.
Salemi‹Ebling Brew.
Dryhe‹Dimering.
De Young‹Riker-Hegeman Co.
Gradinger‹Angel Const Co.
Hosier‹C E Haff Co.
Foison‹Politzner.

Highest number reached in regular order, 418.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Motions:
Ella F Babcock.
Louisa F Peters.
Anna Smyk.
Wills for probate:
Mary Shannahan,
Elisabetha Schwarz.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will:
Mary Vander Roest.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Ella L. Ray ‹John L. Riemenschneider—William F. A. Kurtz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Emery‹Langevin.
Murphy‹Fox.
Daggett‹I R T Co.
McVeigh‹Roulston.
D'Alistera‹Hearn Co.
Huscher‹NY & QE Co.
De Kalb Ave‹Clarke(2)
De Groot‹Pantini.
Banner‹Frazer.
Whalen‹NYC & H R
People‹Lee.
Same‹Grout.
Re Boston RR.
Meagher‹Bradley Co.
Re Goodhart.
Strauss‹CNY.
Scheib‹Woods.
Re Gross.
Millang‹Glikinson.
McNamara‹Kings West Co.
Pedicini‹B, Q Co & S
McAuliffe‹Woods.
Ahrens‹Schmitt Co.
Muller‹Nat Surety Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions.
Sinsabaugh‹Manar.
CNY‹Untermann.
Re Ballard, (Lantry.)
Nelligan‹Wolfe.
Tafel‹Tafel. (2.)
Caramassa‹Whitney.
Zarozinsky‹National Sugar Ref Co.
Lennon‹Robert Gair.
Kelly‹James.
Pape‹Standard Arch.
Sarubbi‹Wright Cake.
Sorrese‹Green. (2.)
Voss‹Fenlon.
Re Ray 130th St, (Linde.)
Kannar‹Buch.
Re Eisen.
Wise‹CRM Realty Co, Inc. (2.)
Re Vernon Carton Co, (Wovenden.)
Freedman‹Bulkin.
Stockwell‹Levy & Baird.
Jacobs‹Steinbrink.
Buchansky‹Goldman.
Re Lincoln Av. (Kertscher.)
Epstein‹Kell.
Rowe‹Cromwell Rlty.
Brown‹Schrimglator
Obermeyer & Liebmann‹Coogan.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.
Kirschner‹Kirschner.
Bolzer‹Smith.
Wingate‹Lewis.
Goldfinger‹Baumann.
Isaacsohn‹Isaacsohn, (2).

The other causes called on Jan. 5, 1916, and marked ready, will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, No. 2,735.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Callaghan, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Tompkins, J.
Sabowska‹C I & B RR
Conroy‹Standard Mail Order Co.
Rosenberg‹B H RR et al.
Sullivan‹Edison E I Co
Dow‹Ryan Const Co.
Rich‹Smith.
Estates of Long Beach‹Nassau Cottage & Realty et al.
Weinstein‹Lurie.
Schmitt‹B H RR.
Barry‹Robitzek.
Gallucci‹Fargo, Pres.
Anderson‹Bliss Co.
Flynn‹B Q Co & Sub. RR.
Flori‹CNY.
Majernik‹Same.
McCormack‹McCormack.
Arnold‹Krasilow Const.
Diramgian‹B H RR.
Ments‹B H RR.
Lamphear‹Lamphear et al.
Ricker‹Di Benedetto.
Stupensky‹Backstein.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

William‹Nassau RR.
Markowitz‹Markowitz
Goodofsky‹Wheeler.
Pascale‹Johnson.
Smith‹CNY.
McLellan‹United Cork
McNiece‹Erie RR.
Lott‹McNulty et al.
Robinson‹Weber.
Flanagan‹Nassau RR
Schiess‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Seidenberg‹Halpert.
Martin‹Gross.
Schwartz‹Yellow Taxi
Slaviz‹Turner & Blanchard.
Hratzberg‹Kleins Realty & Imp Co.
Warner‹Nas RR.
Weinshenker‹Wanamaker.
De Matties‹C I & B RR.
Secor‹N Y Cons RR.
Campbell‹B H RR.
Bergin‹same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2472.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day Calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
John J Schmitt,
Peter Miller,
Margaret Barbara,
Mary E Grant,
Barbara Roberts,
Charles Sargeant,
Justus Van Wil,
Catharine Ochs,
Culver Fergueson,
Minerva Merithew,
Mary Arnold,
Juliet Durand,
Julia Kuffermit.

Accounting of:
Anna Bock,
Hannah Harper,
Abby J Evans,
Berrie Schachne,
Robert C Caul,
Geo A Swenson,
Albert Simionson,
Eugene Kershaw,
Charlotte Barnett,
Charles Street,
Gustav Hoppenstedt,
Catharine Vansworth,
Maria M Orth,
John D Carroll,
Mary T Grout.

Estate of:
Alva Belknap,
Mary Caulfield,
Herman Popper,
John T Borden.

Guardianship of:
Raymond O'Brien.

CONTESTED CALENDAR. Sarah Snyder.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part V.—Hylan, J.—
Darda‹Huner.
Sulsky‹B H RR.
Sheehan‹NY Con RR.
Feldman‹Weisman.
D'Amoros‹Nas El RR
Fuhrman‹Epstein.

The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day:

Harlow‹B H RR.
Townsend‹same.
Rappaport‹Am. Surety
Lewis‹Jos's Rest. Co.
Feldman‹B H RR

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 4,263.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox and Van Siclen, JJ.—Special Term Room, ground floor, at 10 A. M.

Brown‹Seidler et al.
Kline‹Zwirlein.
Mayer‹Sullivan et al.
White‹White.
Pines‹Riokert-Finlay Realty Co.
Stone‹Stone.
Mayer‹Tevlin et al.
Wernet‹Wernet.
Moore‹Murray et al.
Van Tine‹Wasmer.
Mercer et al‹World Film Corp et al.
Phillips‹W Rockaway Land Co & Belle H-Edgemere Rty Co.
Baumann‹CNY.

Highest number reached is 159.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Murray‹Von Bargen.
Pergolo, an infant‹India Wharf Brew.
Chowles, as admr‹Schaull.
Weiser‹N Y Telephone
Keenan‹Milk et al.
Ramme‹L I RR.
Faubel‹The Presto-o-Lite Co.
Bloch, an infant‹Raffaele et al.
Bass‹North American Wall Paper Co.
Slavig‹Rogers & Hagerty, Inc.
Ebling Brewing Co‹Spitz.
Goress‹Standard Gas Light Co.
Freiden‹Frieden.
Lehmann‹Empire Carrying Corpn.
Gray‹J Wanamaker, Inc (2.)
Berlinger‹Eagle Metal Sup Co, Inc.
Trief‹Streat Coal Co.
Barone‹L A Burke & Sons Co.
Wilson‹Wilson.
Crocker‹McDougald.
Goodkind‹Lunenfeld.
Philip A. Payton, Jr Co‹Miller.
Becker‹Sanditz.
Pioneer Distillers Distributing Co‹Duffy.
James‹McKnight Rity
Sullivan‹Walsh.
L. Bush‹Gresley Sq. Amuse. Co.
C. Rush‹same.
Case on.
Masch, an infant‹Sulzbach.
Putz, as admx‹Steeplechase Co et al.
Michalik‹General Chemical Co.
Mayland‹B H RR.
Callahan‹Rueg.
Ferry‹same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Boehm‹Boehm.
Demmerle‹B H RR.
Drew‹N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Fanelli, an infant‹Levy.
Militscher‹Larson Building Co, Inc.
Ambrorio‹Mao.
Hack‹Supreme Lodge K & L of Honor.
Kenny, an infant‹Furman, as admx.
Begendorf‹Silver.
Sloan, an infant‹Carey.
Far Rockaway Milling Co‹Smuck et al.
Soper‹Pepper et al.
Green, as Commissioner‹Altenkirch et al.
Clavelenad, as exrx‹N Y & Q Co Ry.
The Herring Matter Dyeing Co, Inc‹CNY.
Brewster‹L I Electric Ry Co.
Gunther‹Schlosser.
Fisch‹Rizzo.
Ridgewood Nat Bank‹Cragen.
Nuemuth‹Rose.
Peterman, an infant‹C Y Conr Ry.
Knoll‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 648.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Scheurer‹NY & Queens Elec L & P Co.
Wood‹B H RR Co.
Hart‹Sus.
Corcoran, an infant‹B H RR Co.
Costello‹Same.
Marsh‹Kelly.
Van Wickler‹B H RR
Wittpen‹Kelsey.
Mitchell‹B H RR Co.
Abrams‹Gwathney.
Smithwick‹Bauerle.
Nuccio‹M & Queens Traction Corp.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 76.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Marked low pressure continues off the North Pacific Coast, but a branch of the original disturbance has spread eastward and southward so that it now covers the entire country west of the Appalachians, with the principal centre of disturbance tonight over southwest Minnesota and a secondary centre over southeast Colorado. There has been a decided rise in temperature to the eastward and southward of the centres of disturbance. The disturbance is followed by rapidly rising pressure in the northwest and falling temperature, the lowest temperature reported tonight being twenty degrees below zero in North Alberta and the line of zero temperature extending into the south portion of Montana and North Dakota. The disturbance will continue rapidly East attended by general rains that will reach the Atlantic Coast by Monday night.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Hatteras and on the Gulf Coast from Carrabelle to Mobile.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North and Middle Atlantic strong south and southwest winds, reaching gale force by Monday night; south Atlantic moderate northeast to southeast winds increasing Monday night except off Florida Coast; East Gulf fresh east and southeast winds becoming strong Monday over west portion.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Monday, rain by night; Tuesday rain or snow north, clearing south; colder.

Eastern New York, Southern New England—Cloudy and warmer Monday, rain at night; Tuesday rain or snow and colder.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday; snow at night and Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania—Rain Monday; Tuesday local snows and much colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	32	14	4 P. M.	32	29
6 A. M.	31	13	6 P. M.	32	26
9 A. M.	32	16	9 P. M.	30	28
12 M.	33	24	11 P. M.	29	28

This theremometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 21; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty three years, 30.

The temperature at A. M. yesterday was 14; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature 30 degrees at 3.50 P. M.; minimum 12 degrees at 7.30 A. M. Humidity 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M. Barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.50 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:45—193 Eldridge St.; julius Marginson	Slight
2:00—Columbus Av.; at 75th St., (taxl.) Martin Steward	$75
2:05—758 9th Av.; J. Cantino	Slight
3:20—793 7th Av.; J. Cunningham	Slight
4:05—309 Canal St.; Robins & Brobtsch	Slight
5:10—239 W. 64th St.; Thedford Button Co.	Slight
8:30—159 Lewis St.; Abr. Albert	Slight
8:45—Eastern Boulevard and Pelham Bridge, (auto,) John Balsvatore	$700
10:30—230 W. 17 St.; Hill Button Co.	Slight
10:40—162 Stanton St.; Jacob Silverman	Slight
11:35—320 W. 20 St.; Albert Port	Slight
11:55—27 W. 21 St.; David Spero	None
P.M.	
12:05—45 Willett St.; not given	Slight
12:30—35 Wooster St.; Otto Linderman Co.	$200
12:30—143 W. 32 St.; Mrs. Mary Scott	Slight
1:30—Merrill St. and Beach Av.; not given	Slight
2:40—186 Madison St.; Jacob Babusken	None
3:00—43 Warren St.; Louis North	$500
3:15—326 W. 100 St.; Jacob Clark	Slight
3:30—2,312 Lenox Av.; Mrs. Eugene Campbell	Slight
4:35—304 E. 101 St.; Minnie Rosenweig	Slight
5:45—9 Gramercy Park; Elsie Clapp	Slight
6:25—171 Allen St.; Rose Kallosky	Slight
6:40—520 E. 9 St.; James Ryan	Slight
6:50—197 Broome St.; Yetta Ginsberg	Slight
7:00—1,839 1st Av.; Bohemian Amusement Co.	None
8:20—182 Stanton St.; Sam'l Herzog	Slight
9:10—37 2d Av.; not given	Slight
9:40—113 Essex St.; Kutcher & Co	Slight
10:10—401 E. 86 St.; Taresh Jinalian	Slight

BRIDGE ... FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Builder's Opportunity

We are authorized to offer at a great sacrifice the finest apartment house corner in Flatbush. Location positively unsurpassed. New subway station on property. Substantial amount of cash and quick action required.

Westwood Realty Company,
685 Flatbush Av., cor. Winthrop St., Brooklyn.

What Shall I Do?
to own a Home with little money—5-cent fare, 25 minutes—Brooklyn?
ANSWER!
Send for our new 20-year plan.
ALCO CO., 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

$4,500 6 rooms NEW 1-FAMILY BRICK Terms arranged
Parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, shower bath. Dutch dining room, beam ceiling. Street fully improved. Flat 20x125. Along new subway. Restricted section. J. P. DENLINGER, 110 Avenue "L" Tel. Midwood 4504.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LET YOUR RENT PAY
For a beautiful new Semi-Bungalow at Queens, L. I. Every modern improvement, living-room fireplace, sun parlor, and sleeping porch; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 3 minutes from express station. 100 trains daily. Value, $6,500. Price, $5,950. Built on merit and fully guaranteed. Small amount cash, easy monthly payments. Call, write, or 'phone 3876 Fordham. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Build Now for Summer
With the tide of prosperity increasing, the cost of building will advance
A year ago the general depression had brought building materials to their lowest price in several years. The great industrial activity of 1915 is resulting in a gradual increase in the cost of building materials. The shortage of labor is a problem facing big manufacturers for this year. Further industrial expansion will bring with it a still greater demand for both materials and labor.
Those who read the signs correctly are making their plans now for spring building, with the idea of getting their work well under way before the shortage of materials and men make costs prohibitive. If you are seriously contemplating the building of a country house for the Summer of 1916 you should have your plans made at once, let your contracts and get the work under way. The average country house should be built in from five to six months. Foundations put in during January should mean complete construction in time for June occupancy.
Do not delay until Summer work that can well be done during the Winter months. Start your building now and have your home completed and ready to live in by June. In doing this you will save both time and money.
Let us assist you in the selection of desirable north shore Long Island property. Write us for booklet describing Kensington, Great Neck, for terms and attractive plans made by some of America's foremost architects.
Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

My Beautiful Home
including 12-room modern Colonial house and garage, with flower and vegetable gardens, on fine corner plot, within 5 minutes' walk of station.
in GREAT NECK
for sale on account of removal to South. Neighborhood rigidly restricted and completely improved. Convenient to Schools, Churches, Golf, and Water. Price of place complete.
$45,000
Easy terms to responsible purchaser. No exchange considered. For photos and particulars, address L 95 Times.

BUNGALOWS
Beautiful high-grade, all-year homes, restricted, right up-to-the-minute, every modern improvement; hour out; South Side; five minutes' walk station; close to and overlooking the Bay. $3,800 to $4,300. Easy terms. Owner & Builder, 515 World Bldg., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Near the Water
House 12 rooms and 3 baths, large plot of ground; 80 minutes to 33rd St. and 7th Ave., Rolling country; sewer, water, gas, electricity; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. B. Stephenson, 245 West 34th St.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY. S. S. Korn, Attorney at Law, 220 B'way.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Forced to sell my 7-room house, all improvements, large ground, overlooking beautiful lake; full price, $3,800, worth $4,800; will take $200 cash, balance $17 per month; only 22 minutes out; open evenings. B. Thomas, 4th St.

To Let—Furnished.

21st St., West, (Opposite Seminary.)—18 beautiful rooms, two baths, steam; elegantly furnished; perfect condition; occupied by owner; will sacrifice furnishings to responsible tenant or will leave unfurnished; $100. Mercer, 266 West 23d St.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Thirty acres—in line for big increase in value; good buy; get particulars from ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Private owner forced to sacrifice elegant home, built with great care; everything the finest; open fireplace, beautiful bath, gas, electric lights, garden, room for garage; refined neighborhood; 42 minutes from city; best train service; $275 cash required; price, $8,400; worth great deal more. Don't hesitate; act quick. Room 608, Century Building. 1 West 34th St.

Pretty 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; modern improvements, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open fireplace, kitchen, fine bath, heat, water, large veranda, big garden plot; near bay and beach; built under personal care of owner; $2,750, easy terms. B. Johnson, 159 Times Downtown.

Corner loft, 78-80 Walker St., 48x100; modern fireproof building. Your broker or Lane, 58 Fulton St.

229 Madison Av., (36th St.)—Large, small music studios rented for lesson, meetings, musical and dancing classes.

33d Street, 16 East, desk room for literary woman; private office; in magazine district. Room 810.

To Sublet—Doctor's office, 4 rooms, all modern improvements; service. Apply Hotel San Rafael, 65 West 45th St.

SMALL STORE.—Broadway, on 103d, next corner, open for barber, fruit or quick lunch; see janitor.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Will share my office, size 22x45, for sample or desk room. Room 602, 230 5th Av.

Light desk room; 24th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Z 319 Times Annex.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Light Loft
50 x 105
Windows All Sides. Also Skylights.
Fireproof Building
—231 Bowery—
Reasonable Rent. 40 Cents Per Sq. Ft.
Power $50 Per H. P. Per Year.
2 Elevators. Brokers Protected.
Stephen G. Thomas,
40 WALL STREET. Telephone 4028 John.

315 Fifth Avenue
S. E. CORNER 32ND STREET
Entire 3rd Floor $5500 Per Annum
25x150, 24 Windows, Will Sub-Divide
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street. Tel. Murray Hill 540
Or Your Own Broker.

BROOKLYN.

Separate Lofts, With Power
Complying With All Factory, Labor and Fire Prevention Laws.
Sprinkler, Ample Fire Escapes.
Excellent light; elevator; steam heat.
Help Easily Obtainable.
Convenient to shipping terminals.
Lowest Fire Insurance Rate.
Willoughby Av., cor. Classon Av., B'klyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS
West Bronx—Just Completed.
PARKVIEW APTS.
Facing St. James Park.
2534 to 2550 Creston Ave.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38.00.
Gainer-Roberts Co. Janitor on Premises.

36TH ST., 52 TO 56 WEST
8 Rooms and Bath, Kitchenettes And All Modern Improvements.
Rent $40 to $50.
A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE G. H. MASTEN REALTY CO., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the New York County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to G. H. MASTEN COMPANY, INC.
Dated New York, January 10th, 1916.
G. H. MASTEN REALTY CO.,
By GEO. H. MASTEN, President.

AARON D. LEFTEN is no longer connected with the firm of H. LEFTEN & SON. Said firm will hereafter be known as Harris Leften.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Oldsmobile, 1915, five-passenger, perfect condition; good shoes; cheap. Phone 6189 Chelsea.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROWS, RENAULTS, LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETS, LATEST MODELS.
Polite Liveried Chauffeurs. Excellent Service, Lowest Rates, Day, Week, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

To hire, a beautiful Peerless limousine, recently overhauled, by day, week, or month. T 37 Times.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 8522.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Early Spring course for owners; chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

Autos Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely equipped, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

Will sublet a beautiful furnished apartment of 8 rooms, 2 baths and lavatory, in one of the most exclusive houses on Riverside Drive, overlooking the Hudson and Palisades, rental, $225 per month to responsible party only. H. B., 76 Times.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
All sizes; all desirable localities; $100 upward.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST.
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6392.

Riverside Drive, 790, Corner 157th St., Apartment 8-F.—Elegantly furnished 8-room apartment; two baths; sacrifice. Audubon 9744.

47th St., 152 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select suites, two rooms and bath; American and European plan; Southern cuisine.

1424, 537 West.—Two newly furnished rooms, bath; never used; private entrance.

Brooklyn.

Two rooms and bath, modern improvements, corner building, opposite Hotel Bossert; very desirable; convenient to subway; $50 to $55. Apply Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $80.
430 St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park,) near 130th St. "L"; steam heat, modern plumbing; refrigerator; location first class.

254-8 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4, 5, 6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

95th, 330 West.—Five-room apartment, furnished, to sublet; references. Inquire Superintendent, from 10 to 4.

Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping, a new apartment house, West 72d, rent $65 per month. R. W., 238 Columbus Av.

SIX ROOMS, four south windows, elevator, $55 monthly. 420 West 118th. Morningside 3477.

TO SUB-LET.—4-room housekeeping apartment, overlooking Columbia Campus; 435 West 119th St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Six rooms, 4 south windows, elevator, $55. Tel Morningside 3477. 420 West 119th.

BROADWAY; 216 West 103d St.—Beautiful apartment, seven large rooms.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 86th St. & B'way, N. Y.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11.—Heights, ten minutes Wall St. One room and bath apartment; $20; telephone, vacuum cleaning, service.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted furnished housekeeping studio apartment, three bedrooms, four months. T 97 Times.

Country Board
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Boarders Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 East, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms; references; table board.

West Side.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Sunny single front room in refined home; excellent table; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric light; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; Southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished room and bath; southern exposure; electricity; excellent cuisine.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without board; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH CONVERSATION.—Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board, exceptional cuisine.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with board; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms with or without bath; electricity; table guests; references.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; table board solicited; references.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Large room with bath; excellent table; fine location.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Exceptional room, private bath; also single; conveniences; reasonable; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references, table guests; booklet.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Large, sunny room, meals; those accustomed refinement, good living.

93D, (676 West End Av.) — Elegantly furnished; couples seeking home. 9673 Riverside.

96TH, 58 WEST.—Large, connecting rooms, newly decorated, reasonable; telephone; excellent table; references.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Sunny front room; two, $14; others; private bath; single rooms.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In modern private residence, rooms for two gentlemen or married couples; meals optional; references.

114TH, 560 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Nicely situated large front room with bath; excellent table.

120TH, 7 WEST.—Strictly Jewish board; also table guests; reasonable. Hoffman House.

123D, 111 WEST.—Quiet, refined home; excellent table; reasonable.

BACHELORS.
Group of gentlemen, having fine residence, have accommodations for two more; good cook; those accustomed to hotel or club life. 321 West 89th.

REFINED FAMILY in first-class location offers home and board to a gentleman at very reasonable rate. Address Z 312 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — English widow will rent, with board, large room; private bath; also studio; other rooms. 8926 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Attractive home for refined gentlemen. Apartment 52.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent cuisine.

WEST END AV., 871.—Double front room; private Jewish family; home environment; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; careful chaperonage; eleventh year.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. 1159W Main.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation.
Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an *ad interim* stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries, or death, caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1915.
THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:
Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, by the Cornell Steamboat Company, as owner of the steam tug Ice King, concerning the loss, damage, injury, or death occasioned by the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King, and the scows M47 and M48, on December 24th, 1914; and

Whereas, the said Cornell Steamboat Company, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed on December 10th, 1915, by Frederick Coykendall, Esq., in the sum of $73.33, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on December 24th, 1915, proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said steam tug Ice King and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages, injuries, or death, caused by or resulting from the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King and the scows M47 and M48, that occurred on December 24th, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court in the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:
Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries, or death, caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1915.
THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:
Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, by the Cornell Steamboat Company, as owner of the steam tug Ice King, concerning the loss, damage, injury, or death occasioned by the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King, and the scows M47 and M48, on December 24th, 1914; and

Whereas, the said Cornell Steamboat Company, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed on December 10th, 1915, by Frederick Coykendall, Esq., in the sum of $73.33, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on December 24th, 1915, proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said steam tug Ice King and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages, injuries, or death, caused by or resulting from the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King and the scows M47 and M48, that occurred on December 24th, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court in the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX AWEINTRAUB, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, January 17th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 945 Southern Boulevard, Borough of Bronx, and on January 18th, at 10:30 A. M., at 123 New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of merchandise used in a 5 and 10 cent store, such as dry goods, hosiery, underwear, crockery, glassware, housefurnishings, notions, cash register, fixtures, etc.
MAX E. SANDERS, Assignee.

LESTER B. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

Furnished Rooms
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH ST., 132 EAST.—Desirable large sunny rooms, telephone, lady or gentlemen; references.

56TH, 63 EAST.—Elegant 2d floor, south, front room; steam, electricity, phone; $8.

61ST ST., 166 East.—Beautiful rooms, single or connecting; private baths; electric light.

63D, 30 EAST.—Second floor, large room; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 202 (424).—One large, small room; conveniences, gentlemen. 6165 Murray Hill.

West Side.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT; CONVENIENT, REASONABLE; GENTLEMEN; FRENCH.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, couple; gentlemen; board optional.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Large parlor, medium rooms; steam, bath, hot water, electricity; telephone.

70TH ST., 263 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, suitable for doctor or bachelors; also single rooms with kitchenette; references; reasonable.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; twin beds; running water; high-class elevator house; gentlemen, board; 72d St. subway express. Hubbell.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; all conveniences; strictly private home.

70TH, 238 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; references exchanged.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, suite with private bath; will divide; references.

71ST, 267 WEST.—Attractive rooms for gentlemen only; convenient subway; breakfast; excellent service.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms, also suite, with kitchenette.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

72D, 22 WEST.—Handsome, large room, private bath; parquet floor; two single rooms.

73D, 155 WEST.—Well-furnished parlor floor, suitable doctor or bachelor; electric lights and all improvements.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; connecting bedroom; also large room.

76TH ST., 116 West.—Studios, art and music; elegant suites and single; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; homelike rooms; single, en suite; electricity.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful roms, facing Museum; board optional. Macgregor, 5199—Schuyler.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room; dressing room; adjoining bath; refined home; references.

75TH, 242 WEST.—Large and small warm rooms; running water; reception rooms.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Bachelors or business couple, elegant furnished room with private bath; telephone; conveniences; references exchanged. Marvin.

80TH, 139 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front suite, convenient for two; steam, electricity; adjoining bath; separate entrance; telephone. Vandesandt.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom; suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished large, small rooms, suitable two; references.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; ground floor; subway, telephone; references.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Entire second floor, together or separately; select private house; references.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large room, adjoining bath; $6; gentlemen only.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; running water; $3.50. Ward.

88TH, 333 WEST.—Dreccam Hall; exclusive bachelor dwellings; $5-$12; excellent service.

90TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms, bath; single, en suite; steam, electricity.

91ST ST., 152 WEST.—Desirable parlor connecting bedroom; conveniences; private family. MOORE.

93D, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, steam-heated, large rooms, adjoining bath; private residence.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Medium room; conveniences, warmth, comforts; private house; gentleman.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Exceptional large front room in private residence; all conveniences.

95TH, 310 WEST.—Very comfortable outside room; all conveniences; strictly private, Protestant family; gentleman; $5 weekly. Apt. 61.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Large, medium; water, heat, electricity; board optional. Apt. 6A.

98TH, 254 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Large room or suite; private bath; exclusive; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 9.

102D, 202 WEST.—Warm, outside room; one block subway; gentleman; references. Halsted.

106TH, 213 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; conveniences; near Broadway; gentlemen. Lawrence.

109TH, 301 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Most comfortable outside room; running water. Apartment 3B.

118TH, (408 Manhattan Av.)—Comfortable room; suitable two; private family; elevator; telephone. Apt. 3.

121ST, 542 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; couple or gentlemen; modern; reasonable. Phone 1200 Morningside. R. Grant.

127TH ST., 609 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished large sunny room facing street; closet; private bath; light housekeeping; telephone; no other lodgers; ladies only; $5. Call Sunday afternoon and evenings. Apartment 2B.

127TH, 86 WEST.—Front, back parlor; separately, together; every convenience; also smaller.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front; $7; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient location. Turner.

BEUTIFULLY furnished, sunny room, bath; opportunity for gentleman; no other lodger; location in Circle 2077.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Connecting outside rooms; running water; gentlemen. Beeten, 7878 Riverside.

CONVENT AV., 102, (138d St.)—Single room; beautiful view; all conveniences; kitchen privileges; unfurnished or furnished; convenient location. Apt. 2. Call after 6 P. M.

PRIVATE HOUSE OWNER, near L and subway, will rent one large, sunny room; gentlemen only. Telephone 3536 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large, sunny room, handsomely furnished; private dressing room; suitable couple. Morningside 6694. Apt. 101. Transients accepted.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 234.—Room overlooking drive, well heated, comfortably furnished apartment.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable room, dressing room; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 350.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; electricity; private house; references.

Brooklyn.

MACON ST., 230½.—Back parlor, with running water; $5.

Rooms Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN, German descent, wants room and light breakfast, not over $15 monthly, private family preferred. G 244 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished Rooms
Thirty cents an agate line.

124TH, (1,939 Madison Av.,) part or entire floor; every convenience; very reasonable.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN District of N. Y.—ISRAEL LINDER, Bankrupt.
Notice is given that Israel Linder, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 14th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 8, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—22,540.
Notice is given that GEORGINA F. KIEP, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 14, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21852.—Notice is given that C. M. MOSEMAN & BROTHER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 14th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Situations Wanted,

DEMANDING $50,000, SUES 2 SUFFRAGISTS

Mrs. Eno of Queens Alleges Mrs. Milles and Miss Levy Slandered Her.

TRAPPED IN FRIEND'S HOME

Action Based on Accusation That Party's Funds Were Used for Household Bills.

With the assembly district conventions of the Woman Suffrage Party in Queens scheduled for tomorrow, Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Jericho Turnpike, Queens, the Chairman whose leadership has been contested, has started suits for slander for $25,000 each against Mrs. Elsa Milles of 8 North Atlantic Avenue, Arverne, and Miss Cecelia Levy, also of Arverne. Mrs. Eno declared last night that the fight against her was being waged by the same methods for which the women had criticised men politicians, and from her experience she thought women did not always purify the ballot.

According to Mrs. Eno, Mrs. Milles, and Miss Levy, both accused her of applying to her private butcher and baker bills a part of funds collected in the name of the suffrage party. Mrs. Eno said she had plenty of witnesses to prove that both women made the charge. She said they were trapped into making it in the presence of a stenographer.

Mrs. Eno also said Miss Elvira T. Kush of Tenth Avenue, Rockaway Park, was approached last Friday by Mrs. Milles, who urged her to work against Mrs. Eno's re-election. Miss Kush has long been a devoted friend of Mrs. Eno and, according to the latter, she proposed that Mrs. Milles attend a meeting at her home the same evening, and repeat to other suffrage workers her reasons for opposing Mrs. Eno's candidacy.

Mrs. Eno, who had been notified, visited her lawyer, M. S. Feiler of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. To Mrs. Cora P. Hamilton of Jamaica, who accompanied Mrs. Eno, the lawyer gave papers in suits against Mrs. Milles and Miss Levy, advising the women not to serve them until they had proper grounds. He provided them also with written retractions, suggesting that if these were signed no suits would be necessary.

Miss Kush, so Mrs. Eno says, concealed her sister, Miss Alice Kush, behind a curtain, and then invited Mrs. Milles and Miss Levy to address an assemblage composed of Mrs. Gustave Kush, her mother; Mrs. Somers McWade, and Miss McWade of Neponsit; Miss Edna Robinson, Miss Frances Robinson, and Miss Gertrude Kush. According to those present, Mrs. Milles reviewed the differences in the suffrage party in Queens, always to the disadvantage of Mrs. Eno, and finally came to the charge concerning the butcher, the baker, and the others.

Mrs. Eno and Mrs. Hamilton were admitted to the room just after Mrs. Milles and Miss Levy, according to the others, had made the statements derogatory to Mrs. Eno. The charges, they said, were based on information given them by Mrs. Joseph Fitch of Flushing, wife of the Police Magistrate.

"I think I'll go," remarked Mrs. Milles as Mrs. Eno and Mrs. Hamilton entered, and Miss Levy prepared to follow her, but one of the women locked the door and Mrs. Hamilton stepped forward, saying, as she presented a paper to Mrs. Milles:

"You cannot go yet. Here is a paper containing an admission you have made statements concerning Mrs. Eno which are utterly untrue. The paper also contains a retraction of each statement. If you sign the admission and retraction the matter will be dropped."

"I won't sign that paper," Mrs. Milles is said to have answered. "Mrs. Fitch told me those things, and I believe them to be true."

Then Mrs. Hamilton served her with the summons, though Mrs. Milles declined to accept it and it dropped to the floor. Miss Levy was served similarly and also declined to accept the summons after she had admitted, Mrs. Eno said, making the same remarks about her.

Mrs. Eno declared that her path of leadership had been a stony one, that in May, 1914, the support of the Suffrage Party was withdrawn from Queens, and that, to continue the fight, she was compelled to make private collections for the campaign. Mrs. W. L. Remsen was her treasurer, she said, and she had vouchers and receipts to account for the expenditure of all but fifty cents of a fund of $408.42. No money could have gone to the butcher or for other personal bills, Mrs. Eno added.

"Win or lose," said Mrs. Eno, referring to the conventions tomorrow, "I shall continue this fight to the end. Mrs. Milles and Miss Levy will be asked on the witness stand where they heard these stories. If they persist in saying it was from Mrs. Fitch, then I will sue Mrs. Fitch, and when she defends herself she will be asked for the source of her information. Then I shall sue that person. Thus I shall run this slander right down to the original source."

Mrs. Eno has attributed the opposition to her re-election to her activities in the case of Mrs. Clara Ellert, who was attacked in "Curley Joe" Cassidy's clubhouse in Long Island City. Mrs. Eno's efforts to force prosecutions in that case caused the political downfall of ex-District Attorney Matthew J. Smith of Queens, one of the last of the Cassidy lieutenants.

Mrs. Eno said yesterday her chief opponents at the present time were Mrs. John J. Halleran, Mrs. Fitch, and Mrs. Norman Nelson of Flushing, whose husbands, she said, had been politically associated with Smith.

To Aid Cavell Monument Fund.

A project to raise funds here for a monument in Paris to Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was shot by the Germans in Belgium last Fall, will come before the public for the first time when a concert is given at the Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, to aid the plan. Lucien Henry of Paris is at the head of the Movement Committee, and offices have been opened at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway. Artists already obtained for the Hippodrome concert include Mme. Lise Brias of the Paris Opera, who will sing the "Marseillaise" in costume; Andre Tourret, violinist, and Camille Decreus, pianist. Gertrude Prentiss has composed a "patriotic recitative," "The President's Message," which will be given for the first time on this occasion.

Trinity Guilds in Festival Service.

The annual festival service of the guides connected with the Trinity Mission House in Fulton Street was celebrated last night in Trinity Church. About 600 persons, men and women, boys and girls, took part in the procession of the Twenty guides that marched up the centre aisle of the church, chanting as they marched. In the procession were children of 4 and 5 years of age, and men and women more than 70 years old. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning made an address.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERTS.

Mischa Elman at the Metropolitan —Pavlowa Dances at Hippodrome.

The concerts of last night were two, the regular Sunday night event at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Mischa Elman as the principal soloist, and another at the Hippodrome, where Sousa's Band had Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, and several singers as soloists. In addition, Yvette Guilbert gave one of her recitals of French music at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

The soloists with Mme. Pavlowa at the Hippodrome were Mme. Tamaki Miura, the Japanese soprano; Giuseppi Gaudenzi, tenor, and Giorgio Polacco, bass. Mme. Pavlowa danced to Drigo's "Pas de Deux," and Kreisler's "The Dragon Fly." Mme. Miura sang an aria from "Iris," and several songs in English. Sousa and his band gave several numbers, including excerpts from "El Capitan," and "Pinafore."

At the Metropolitan Opera House Mischa Elman, the principal soloist, played Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," and several smaller numbers. Raymonde Delaunois sang the air of Salome from "Herodiade," and songs by Berlioz and Bizet. Giacomo Damacco sang an air from "Mignon," and another from "Eugen Onegin." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played the "Mignon" Overture, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol," and Richard Strauss's "Military March."

The Philharmonic Society.

Mr. Stransky made a substantial program for the Sunday afternoon concert of the Philharmonic Society yesterday. He gave Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Dvorak's "Scherzo Capriccioso," and Liszt's "Hungarian Storm March." Mr. Harold Bauer was the soloist and played Saint-Saëns's fourth pianoforte concerto in C minor. This concerto has not recently been much played in New York. It can hardly be called an inspired work, and, in fact, approaches less near to inspiration than some other of Saint-Saëns's compositions. But it is filled with the evidences of a keen intelligence of a thoroughly musical nature and is written by a man who was completely master of all the technique of his art. If it does not deeply stir the heart it appeals directly to the intelligence, and has something to say to it. Mr. Bauer did not try to make it something other than it is, or to read into it emotions and sentiments that are not there. He gave a brilliant and masterful performance, reproducing the aggressive spirit of the music and keeping it always interesting through a subtle treatment of a work abounding in intellectual subtleties.

The return of the symphony to an active place in the season's programs was welcomed. Dvorak's Scherzo has recently been played by the society, and its luxurious melody, frequent rhythms, and its glowing orchestration were enjoyed.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Fritz Kreisler Heard in the Same Program Given Last Friday.

The Symphony Society of New York gave a concert yesterday afternoon at which the program on last Friday, with Fritz Kreisler as soloist, was repeated in all its items, except that Schubert's Symphony in C replaced Dvorak's "New World" Symphony at the beginning. Mr. Kreisler again played Vivaldi's Concerto and two pieces with orchestral accompaniment, Leopold Godowsky's "Larghetto Lamentoso" and his own "Tambourin Chinois," which completed the list.

Schubert's Symphony in C, his tenth, his last, and generally considered his greatest, has drawbacks which have not been allowed to escape their share of advertising, among them most notably somewhat undue length and a tendency to ramble from the path of clearly related development of material. Nevertheless, no work is richer in the union of original melody, fine harmonies, striking rhythms, and unexpected modulations. These elements were well set forth in the performance yesterday and the audience apparently enjoyed it to the full, as it did the works which Mr. Kreisler played.

BRITISH PRAISE ADA REHAN.

"Something of Shakespeare's Secret Died with Her," Says London Times

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 10.—The London Times's dramatic critic, writing in appreciation of Ada Rehan, says:

"In Shakespearean comedy—the full-blooded, not the dreamy, fantastic region of it—she was a marvel. The bubbling, effervescing fun of her Rosalind! There have been more tender Rosalinds, and more refined, but probably none so humorous, none so full of essential womanhood.

"But her Rosalind was surpassed by her Katherine in 'The Taming of the Shrew.' You thought Shakespeare foresaw her when he wrote that part. She made Katherine a magnificent animal, her rage devastating like some great convulsion of nature. The Shakespearean vocabulary did not suffice her; she found a whole gamut of inarticulate cries, shrieks, grunts, and growls. Looking at her, you seemed to snatch the fearful joy of dancing on the edge of a volcano. Yet the whole thing was harmonious and superbly beautiful, Shakespearean through and through, absolutely right. For once a dramatic character had met with the very person born to interpret and illuminate it.

"Such a piece of good fortune is not likely to happen again. You feel that something of Shakespeare's secret died with Ada Rehan."

Miss Rehan's Funeral Today.

The funeral of Ada Rehan, the actress, who died Saturday in Roosevelt Hospital, will be held this afternoon at her home, 164 West Ninety-third Street. The services will be private, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church. The body will be cremated and the ashes put in an urn in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

MISS HAMMERSLOUGH SINGS

Soprano Gives a Recital, with Israel Joseph as Accompanist.

Alice Knowlton Hammerslough, a soprano who is not well known to New York audiences, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. She sang two groups of songs in German by Franz, Jensen, Schubert, Brahms, Strauss, and Schumann, the air "Il est doux, il est bon," from Massenet's "Herodiade"; five songs by Israel Joseph, the accompanist of the afternoon, and three songs by Stange, Nevin, and Mrs. Beach.

While the singer exhibited a certain sense of style and finish, her vocal equipment was not equal to seconding capably all her efforts. Her voice had a quality which spoke of effort and faculty production when she essayed any degree of forte in the high range, together with a falling off from the pitch, on which she was exact enough in her low and middle tones. When, however, she sang in half voice the quality was more satisfactory and the production was not without flexibility. Mr. Joseph's accompaniments were excellent.

SOUSA IS KISSED AGAIN.

Hippodrome Bandmaster Is Considering Wearing a Muzzle.

If it keeps on Sousa will either have to give up appearing with his band when prima donnas are singing on the stage of the Hippodrome or wear a muzzle. Not long ago Emmy Destinn, appearing with Sousa on the night that a contract for her return to the Metropolitan was signed, kissed the bandmaster in full view of the audience. For a while after that Sousa was careful, but last night it happened again.

Tamaki Miura, the diminutive Japanese soprano, after she had finished singing "The Last Rose of Summer," suddenly pounced upon the composer, who had momentarily relaxed his vigilance, and imprinted a kiss, as high as she could on the famous whiskers. The bandmaster is of a retiring nature and feels that now a Bohemian and a Japanese prima donna have kissed him, neutrality is vindicated and there need be no more. Besides, his contract with the Hippodrome says nothing about osculation.

Your Talisman To-day $25

There's magic in these figures—when they're spoken as the price of suits regularly sold this season at $35 and $40—now in our

Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits

Each one carries our guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money back if you want it—as does everything you buy here.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

Remnant Sale
2d Week—Suit Ends, $18

Buy two suits at the pr ce of one. This is a double-value sale. Hundreds o $40 to $50 materials. Big variety. Unusual opportunity. To measure only. All $18.

Special: Full Dress Suit, silk lined, $40; Tuxedo Suit, $35. Many reductions in our Winter Overcoatings.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

For the convenience of our uptown patrons we will open on March 1st a branch at 30 East 42d St.—between Fifth and Madison Aves.

economizing on your office expenditures?
LILY drinking cups save waste of bottled water.
the LILY CUP co.
equitable building

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy.
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SPECIAL MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

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Fri. at 8, Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Aft. at 1:30, Siegfried. Kurt, Ober, Mason; Urlus, Reiss, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8, Spcl. Perf'ce Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Scotti, Scott, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli.
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